





# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

## SOUL MUST BE NOURISHED.

By Rev. Guy Arthur Jamieson.  
How can the flag grow without water?—Job 8:11.

Life in its simplest form is a mystery, an ever present miracle that has become commonplace, and in this ultra-practical age, if we stop to look beneath the surface of things, it is more often to estimate in terms of dollars and cents. But even at the risk of becoming visionary let us view for a moment the modest, fragile life of the flag.

If we could but understand the how and why of its existence, we would have solved the problem of the life of nature, man and God. Life, whatever its external expression, is a part of the great riddle of the universe. We know that life has its origin in life. It is not an accident, it is not self-created. We call the source of life God, but that is not a solution of the problem. It is but a confession that we cannot understand; it still remains the eternal mystery.

Life having been started, is not even self-sustaining. There is no form of life that is independent of all other life. The flag needs only a little earth, a little sunshine, a little moisture, and it comes into perfection. But the higher the form of life, the more complex, the more dependent they become. When we reach man, "made in the image of God," in whom we find the highest expressions of life, we find him making demands upon all other forms. The physical, mental and spiritual must contribute to the needs of his true nature. The elements of the mineral, vegetable, animal and spiritual kingdoms go into the texture of his soul, and as the flag cannot grow if one element necessary to its life be missing, so man cannot come into his best perfection if the demands of his whole man are not met. The physical is but the soil in which is to grow his best self.

So it is possible for a man to give his time and energy and talent to the needs of the dwelling while neglecting the dweller within. Man may grow into a perfect animal, possess a cultivated brain, become carefully religious and yet carry in his bosom a starved, atrophied soul. The flag cannot grow without water; the mind will not develop without thought and knowledge, and there can be no soul growth without God. Man does not develop in the highest sense until he comes into a conscious need of spiritual attainment—until there is a hungering and thirsting after the fruits of the spirit—gentleness, long suffering, goodness, temperance, love.

God has made provision for man's every need, but He has made it imperative that he put forth effort if he would attain it. And the struggle to fill the hungry mouth, meet the needs of the inquiring mind and quiet the insatiable soul is what we call life. The measure of its success, the degree of its fullness, will largely depend upon the strenuousness of the individual's efforts.

## SAVED FROM FEAR TO FAITH.

By Henry F. Cope.  
"Who by the power of God are guarded through faith unto a salvation ready to be revealed in the last time."—1 Peter, 1:5.

If a man steps up to you on the street, takes you by the buttonhole, and inquires: "Are you saved?" between surprise and resentment you hardly know what answer to give him. Yet, if it be true as we are still told, that without some definite, marked experience called "salvation," we are all in imminent peril, the wonder is that the question is not asked more often.

There doubtless are many to whom the question has thrilling import. They live in a world of fear, for they are only partly delivered from that state of savagery in which the whole universe was peopled with demons, with spirits cruel, malignant and malicious. They walk in trembling dread of devils that assail in dark places, of yawning hells waiting to engulf them.

If this world is so ordered as to oppose our good, if the universe is our foe, we do indeed need to be saved, to be delivered from it. But it is strange that those who sing most loudly of the goodness of God should also insist so strongly on the diabolical character of the world. He has created and ordered. It is not long since we were practically all in a bondage of fear. Even little children are made to dread beds lest they should die before morning and find themselves unprepared in the presence of an offended deity, while strong men carried around the tormenting question, Am I safe if I should die?

Something within us has always turned against these conceptions of a God before whom we must cower, of a universe contrived to damn us and of man as a lost being, shipwrecked on the tides of eternity, who might be snatched from his doom if he would but acknowledge his intellectual subjugation to certain philosophical views of his tormented deity.

As man has come to understand the universe better, as he has learned to subdue nature and harness her powers to his purposes, along with growing wonder at this world has come increasing confidence in the beneficent ordering of all things; fear has given place to reverence, reverence for law and reverence for the good that seems to be the final goal of all.

Superstition is retreating before science, fear has given place to a conception of a world ordered by infinite love and we have come to ask a new question: After all, is there anything in all the universe to fear? Does not every opening page of nature's great book declare unvarying law working out purposes of unsearchable love?

The great question for us all is not whether we have been rescued from

bondage of savage, hidden demons or snatched from imminent hell; the question is not whether we are ready to die because we have bargained for heaven; the great question is whether we are saved from the old life of fear, of dread, of cowardly slinking through the world into the full life of faith, into the life in harmony with God's universe.

Salvation is a process and not a place; it is a life and not a legal arrangement. It is continuous; it may be that it never will be completed, for it is the leading of a life out into its fullness, into harmony with its universe, into understanding of all its relationship, into efficiency in all its service.

We need to think perhaps not so much of what we may be saved from, as of what we are saved toward, toward the highest living we know, toward full and perfect harmony with all being, here and everywhere, human and divine. Only by faith in a world ordered for good, only by faith in the great life in which we move and have our being can one come into such fullness of life.

Men are saved by faith, by faith in what they may be, by confidence in the right, good, orderly working of the world for the best, by simple trust in the great love of the Infinite Father, by living on the working axiom that goodness and truth and kindness—the things that are best—are the things that are mighty and dominant.

We need to be saved from ourselves, from our fearful, abused, God libeling selves into our better, higher, aspiring, God loving selves by the faith in the goodness of God, in the love that lies behind all law, in the high possibilities of ourselves and the good purposes of all men. Fear of what might be only hinders, faith in what may be sublimely helps.

Short Meter Sermons.  
Worry is half of weariness.  
Paradise is not found by feeling from pain.

You cannot hold down the man who looks up.  
There is no gaining without some foregoing.

The golden heart does not have the brass face.  
The hypocrite is only the chronic living liar.

An absentee God accounts for a prodigal world.  
It takes more than a homestead hate to make a hero.

Nothing is sacred without some sacrificial service.  
Experience is the best interpreter of any theology.

Work is always weariness when its goal is only wages.  
Wisdom is in aging the head and keeping the heart youthful.

The best of all the churches is the temple in your own breast.  
Nothing heals our own wounds quicker than helping others.

Paralysis of conscience is often mistaken for the peace of God.  
Love is that which roots in sacrifice, grows in service, blooms in joy.

It takes more than the hatred of certain sinners to make you a saint.  
It's no use believing in angels in heaven if you cannot discover any here.

It often takes the barrenness of the desert to teach us to look up to the stars.  
Many a man who prides himself on his police ought to regret that he is so pulchre.

The man who brags of his self-respect is often paying his respects to a mighty small object.  
Our own sins grow fast behind our backs while we are gazing at the faults of our neighbors.

It's a poor faith that values its creed by its virulent power to hurt the sheep of some other fold.  
The man who can make children smile does not need to worry over his inability to preach sermons.

It is better occasionally to do a foolish act of charity than to commit the folly of an uncharitable life.  
No amount of poetic feeling for the human family will make up for lack of practical provision for your own.

DON'TS FOR GENTLEMEN.  
Don't look upon your religion as a ticket to heaven.  
Don't spend Sunday praying for God to enter your heart when you spend the whole week barricading it with bad business.

Don't judge your fellowmen by their attainments alone; take into account their ideals.  
Don't keep your conscience in cotton batting six days in the week that it may be tender on Sunday.

Don't unduly seek preferment; there are frequently black shadows behind the life that seeks the limelight.  
Where Women Excel.

"Woman's sense of color is better than man's. Where one in 30 women are slightly color-blind, one in five men are so."

The speaker, a physician, continued his experiments with the tintometer, or testing machine.

"You," he said, "don't tell green from blue, and are therefore defective, sir. But you are not absolutely color-blind. Absolutely color-blind persons are very, very rare. I have met but one. He couldn't tell red from yellow, or yellow from blue."

"Why are men's eyes less reliable than woman's as regards color? Some say it is the tobacco smoke that dulls and weakens them. This may very well be, for I have noticed that non-smokers have a somewhat sharper vision."

Bleeding Free.  
"And will you give us your blessing?" asked the sloping bride, returning to the parental roof.

"Truly," replied the old man. "No trouble about the blessing, but bread and lodging will be of regular aid."

The great question for us all is not whether we have been rescued from

## BRYAN PLAYS TRUSTS AS KERN IS NOTIFIED

Head of Ticket Charges Abuses of Corporations to Inaction of Republican Party.

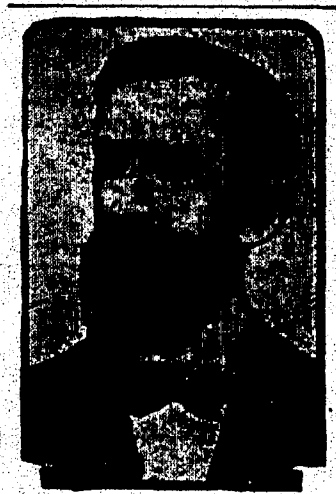
## GREAT COLISEUM IS CROWDED.

Huge Concourse of People Sees Parade and Attends Ceremonies in Hoosier Capital.

## Indianapolis correspondence:

John Worth Kern, Democratic candidate for Vice President, was notified formally Tuesday of his nomination. The meeting was held in the elaborately decorated Coliseum at the State fair grounds and was attended by many thousands of people, regardless of party, attracted by the noted speakers on the program. The weather was ideal, clear and cool, with a pleasant breeze that swept over the grounds.

While the notification of Mr. Kern was the occasion, William J. Bryan was the central figure in the proceedings. The Nebraska delivered an important speech on trusts. He charged the Republican party with responsibility for the growth of harmful corporations. He contrasted the platforms of the two parties, contending that while



the Republican platform was evasive on the subject, the Democratic platform was specific. He asserted that Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance was weaker than the platform.

Traction Lines Crowded.  
Ten traction lines and fourteen railroads brought the people on regular and special trains to the ceremonies. Five hundred cars transported the crowd from the city to the fair grounds and back. The Coliseum, recently built of brick and steel, holds 15,000 people and arrangements were made early in the day to hold overflow meetings if necessary. Mr. Bryan and other speakers, members of the notification committee appointed at the Denver convention, members of the national committee, headed by Norman E. Mack and others of the official party, arrived Monday night and on early morning trains. A conference was held Monday night between Mr. Bryan, Mr. Mack, Mr. Kern, members of the national and congressional committees and others, at which campaign matters were discussed.

The morning hours Tuesday were devoted to conferences by party leaders, while a band concert at the Denison Hotel assisted in amusing the crowds that poured through the corridors. Later a reception was held by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern in the hotel parlors.

Drive to the Fair Grounds.  
The program for the day included luncheon at the hotel by the speakers and members of the national and notification committees, after which the official party was driven to the State fair grounds in automobiles. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kern and Chairman Bell of the notification committee riding together.

The ride through the city to the fair grounds was through the principal business streets and past the Kern residence. The doors of the Coliseum were thrown open to the public several hours before the exercises began.

Thomas Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, had been selected to call the meeting to order. He immediately handed the gavel to National Chairman Mack, who introduced Theodore E. Bell of California, chairman of the notification committee, who formally notified Mr. Kern that he had been selected by the Democratic party to go on the national ticket with Mr. Bryan. The Vice Presidential nominee in his speech of acceptance asserted that the people do not rule because their will has not been given effect by the party in power.

At the close of the Olympic games in London, the American athletes were crowned with medals. Queen Alexandra handed out from gold medals to the Yankees at the stadium. These with a tray full of silver and bronze emblems of victory, made by far the most imposing array of "jewelry" awarded to any nation. American's victory, 114-13 to England's 90-13, was by far the biggest margin on record. At Athens two years ago the contest was 75-16 to 41 in favor of America. The Americans came within ten points of scoring as much as all the other nations combined.

In the longest game ever played in Wisconsin, Oakbrook defeated Fond du Lac on the latter's grounds by driving two runs over in the twenty-third inning in the Wisconsin-Illinois League series.

William Bradley's purchase of the 15-year-old trotting stallion Magna (2:09 1/4) for the reported price of \$25,000 is taken by followers of harness racing as evidence that Gov. Bradley's attitude against bookmaking and gambling is not going to hamper him in New York. The price is probably the highest ever given for a stallion of American stock. Mr. Bradley is a member of the American Jockey Club and is one of the leading owners of harness racing.

A receiver was named for the Lash Manufacturing Company of South Minneapolis, Tenn., and Warsaw, Ind., a concern of which Theodore P. Shonta was once president. The funds will be distributed among the stockholders.

Oscar K. Lyle, a crop expert from New York, after a tour of inspection, gives his preliminary estimate of the wheat crop in North and South Dakota as 100,000,000 bushels. His estimate on the corn yield in North Dakota is 80,000,000 bushels, and South Dakota 140,000,000 bushels. He says the corn crop in the seven corn States is 240,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 bushels less than last year's yield.



1703—Riot in Boston on account of the Stamp act.

1775—Continental army under Gen. Montgomery arrived at Ticonderoga.

1776—British defeated the Americans in battle of Long Island.

1783—Lord George Germain, the irreconcilable foe of America in the cabinet of Lord North, during the Revolution, died. Born Jan. 28, 1710.

1785—French directory established.

1808—British under Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the French and Spanish forces at Vimeira, in Portugal.

1814—British evacuated the city of Washington. The city of Washington burned by the British.

1818—The Savannah, the first steam vessel to cross the ocean, launched at New York.

1819—The Duke of Richmond, governor general of Canada, died of hydrophobia.

1820—Copper discovered at Galena, Ill. ... Warfare between Colombia and Peru ended. ... First temperance society formed in Ireland.

1835—Sir John Gosford, Earl of Colborne, sworn in as governor of Canada.

1836—Opening of the Buffalo and Niagara railroad.

1846—Annexation of New Mexico to the United States.

1847—Republic of Liberia inaugurated.

1848—Trials of the Chartists began in London.

1851—The yacht America won the new famous cup at the international regatta at Cowes, England.

1857—Fort Huron, Mich., incorporated a city. ... Beginning of a financial panic in the United States, which culminated in an almost entire suspension of the banks.

1858—First treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan.

1860—Victoria railway bridge at Montreal opened by the Prince of Wales.

1865—Thomas Chandler Halliburton, noted Canadian writer, died. Born 1790.

1869—First Confederate soldiers' monument unveiled at Griffin, Ga.

1878—The independence of Serbia, proclaimed at Belgrade.

1886—William J. Knudell, clothed in a cork vest, swam through the Niagara whirlpool rapids.

1890—Maj. Gen. Sir F. D. Middleton retired from the command of the Canadian militia.

1901—Decennial census placed the population of Canada at 4,823,344.

1894—A tornado swept the shores of the Sea of Azov and caused the loss of 1,000 lives.

1897—President Borda of Uruguay assassinated at Montevideo. ... Congress of Salvador adopted the gold standard. ... Gen. J. P. S. Gobi of Pennsylvania elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

1904—Battle ship Louisiana launched at Newport News.

1907—British House of Lords passed the bill legalizing marriages with a deceased wife's sister, thus settling a long pending question.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

Owing to the failure to secure advantageous railroad rates between Salt Lake, Utah, and Elly, Nev., the proposed bout between Battling Nelson and Joe Gans, scheduled for Labor Day at Elly, has been called off.

Forty-three strikeouts in the record which was established in a remarkable game at Buffalo Lake between the home team and the fast Olivia team. The contest was prolonged for twenty innings, during which Olivia used one twirler, while Buffalo Lake used two. Olivia won.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Central States Rowing Association it was decided to present the grand prize for the highest merit to the South Side Rowing Club of Quincy, Ill., and the association will have a regatta prize made to present to the Mount City Club of St. Louis. The original prize is a handsome bronze plaque presented by the Burlington Boating association. The Mount City and the South Side clubs tied for first honors.

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## MARRIAGE RECONSIDERED.

All-wise, all-great, whose ancient plan Ordained the woman for the man, Look down, O Lord! on these who now Before Thy sacred altar bow.

Almighty Ruler, in whose hand The morrow and its issues stand, What'er the lot Thy will assign, We can but kneel; our all is Thine.

Summer and winter, seed and grain, The joy unhop'd that comes of pain, The unknown ill that good we call— Thou in Thy balance metest all.

Throughout their lifelong journey still, Guide Thou these two in good and ill, And whoso'er the way extend, Be with them, Father, to the end.

—Austin Dobson.

## The Tutor's Wooing

For reasons best known to himself, but which you shall learn later, Herbert Ford took a situation as holiday tutor to the son of Mr. Brackley, a substantial merchant, whose business was in the city and whose house was in Lancaster Gate.

The two boys were aged 8 and 9, and they were the only offspring of Mr. Brackley's second marriage. Refinement went out of his home when prosperity came in, at the date of that second marriage.

Miss Mabel Brackley was now nearly 20, and far superior to the other inmates of the house, with whom, however, she lived on the most amiable terms.

She felt, nevertheless, that she was not quite one of the family. Her step-mother had many relations, who were inclined to consider her an outsider, of little account, and who devoted their attention to her little half brothers. She would not have been sorry to have a home which was really her own, and her father realized that it would be a good thing for her. Therefore, while discouraging any attempts of poor young men to pay attention to the daughter of the substantial house, he was at the present moment encouraging the advances of a very rich young merchant who had looked on Mabel with a favorable eye.

It was to this household that Herbert Ford entered as tutor to the two boys. Frankly he had admitted that up to the present his experience in teaching had not been great. He intended for himself a literary career, he stated, and tutored only as a temporary expedient, but his public school and university education fully qualified him to undertake his task.

Mr. Brackley had been much pleased with the young man at his first interview with him, and his impression corresponded with that of Mrs. Brackley when she saw him.

Mabel Brackley had no impression of having seen him somewhere before, but not remembering where, and feeling she might have been mistaken, she said nothing about it. He, at any rate, did not seem to remember her, for his greeting, though extremely courteous, was that of a complete stranger. A few days later he asked for an interview with the father.

"I come to ask you for your daughter's hand," he said simply.

"What, sir—what do you mean?"

"I want your daughter's hand—of course, I mean the rest of her with it. I want her. I want to marry her. Indeed, she has consented to marry me. But, as in duty bound, I ask you for your permission."

"You are an outrageous scoundrel, sir," was all Mr. Brackley could get out. He was pink with rage. The tutor's manner was not calculated to make him less angry.

"Come, sir, come," said Ford testily, have I your permission to marry your daughter?"

Brackley looked at him in impatient rage. He wiped his forehead with a large red handkerchief. At last he collected himself sufficiently to speak.

"You steal into this house—the best house in Lancaster Gate—under the pretence of tutoring my boys, and deliberately set yourself to take my daughter away."

"Precisely. You have stated the case as shortly as I could, though you have omitted rather quickly. I stole into this house with that deliberate intention. The tutoring was only a blind."

Mr. Brackley gasped again. The tutor, who seemed to be so calm and collected, then even he had changed his own.

"I've a good mind to send for the police," he cried.

"Unfortunately, what I have done is not a criminal offense—not one recognized by the law, at least."

"So you came here for that purpose? What do you mean by that?"

"I came for your daughter, yes; most decidedly I came for her. And," he added exultantly, "I have got her."

"You would take her away from a luxurious home; you have already caused her to give up a most excellent chance. And for what? That she may be a typewritten drudge, and typewritten your wretched and, I have no doubt, wicked stories?"

"Well, if she likes, she may."

"You think that I shall give her money. You are mistaken. She will never have a penny from me."

"That doesn't matter."

"You say so. But you know I am her father. You trust that I shall repent."

"I hope so—for your sake."

"Now, sir, I tell you that the girl is penniless, and that she will never—never you understand—have a penny of my money. If you have a spark of honor left, a spark of true regard for her happiness, you will give her up."

"I have her promise, and I shall keep her to it," said Ford.

"You talk bravely. I suppose you will tell me that you never cared about her money, that you love her for herself?"

"It is sufficient for me that she loves me for myself," said Ford, calmly. "At any rate, she doesn't love me for my money."

"No, indeed," sneered Brackley. "A man like you would never have got into a house like this save by a subterfuge."

"I'm sure he will forgive us."

You and I don't meet in the ordinary way."

"That is true," admitted Ford, "and that is why I determined to become tutor here."

"And why, sir, did you single my daughter out for your designs?"

"Well, you see, I had seen her in the distance, and fallen in love with her. I wanted to know her better. She is all I thought her, and if I am not all she thinks me, at any rate I shall make her a good husband."

"Look here, sir," said Brackley, at the last gasp of exasperation, "if my girl marries you I swear I will never give her a penny, and I swear I will never speak to you again."

Ford looked at him steadily.

"I hear what you say," he said, "and I shall keep you to your word if you are inclined to break it."

"What do you mean?" bawled Brackley.

"I don't like you, Mr. Brackley. I don't like your house, and I don't like your friends. I think your daughter will be well away from you, and in time I have hopes that I shall be able to make her forget you."

"Well! Am I mad, am I dreaming? Is this a joke?"

"If it is, I don't see the point of it. I don't like you, Mr. Brackley, and I don't want to see you. I don't mind your sons. They can come and see me and their sister."

"You think I would allow my sons to see their sister's degradation, her shame! Perhaps you think it is amusing to live in a workhouse?"

"I don't know. There may be worse places. If you hadn't been able to tide over some crisis in the city, for instance, you might have been living in jail."

It was a hard hit and a true one.

"Whatever I've done I did for my children. At any rate, I haven't stolen into a house and persuaded a girl to go out of it and marry with me. If you think you can blackmail me, you are mistaken. If you take the girl, she starves—what then—she starves?"

"But why should she starve?"

"Then what—what do you propose my daughter is to live on? Though, mind you, if she marries you she is no longer daughter of mine?"

"I do mind you. Well, she can live on me. I am a very rich man, Mr. Brackley?"

"Rich—rich?" said Brackley, thinking that the tutor was bluffing.</



## What Is Pe-ru-na.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrhs? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensary says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydra-tic canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensary says of this herb remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes lining various organs of the human body.

Another ingredient of Peruna, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensary as a tonic.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna. The United States Dispensary says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Send us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

He Wanted to Raise Some. What will the Congressman with a rural constituency do now? Is the question that Mr. Burbank and his school of disturbers of nature will shortly be called upon to solve. At present, according to a correspondent of the Boston Herald, the matter is a perplexing one. Two Representatives—one from Iowa, the other from Massachusetts—met in the corridor, and the following conversation took place.

"I received this morning one of the funniest letters that ever appeared in my mail since I left the bench," said the Iowa.

"Tell me about it," said the man from the Bay State.

"Well," continued the other, "a constituent wrote me that he understood the Department of Agriculture had developed a seedless tomato, which, to his mind, ought to be a mighty good thing. He wanted to raise some of them right away."

"Well?"

"Well," rejoined the Iowa, "he said he wished I would send him some of the seeds by return mail."

### HER GOOD FORTUNE.

After Years Spent in Vain Effort. Mrs. Mary R. H. House, of Cambridge, N. Y., says: "Five years ago I had a bad fall and it affected my kidneys. Severe pains in my back and hips became constant, and sharp twinges followed any exertion. The kidney secretions were badly disordered. I lost flesh and grew too weak to work. Though constantly using medicine I despaired of being cured until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. Then relief came quickly, and in a short time I was completely cured. I am now in excellent health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McBarn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

New Barber Shop Winkles. There is at least one barber shop in New York where they brush your clothes with a vacuum cleaner.

Here when the customer steps out of the barber's chair, and with his check in one hand and reaching in his pocket for the money with the other, advances toward the cashier's desk, the brush boy—a man it is here—advances on him, not with the usual old-time whisk broom, but with this very latest new-fangled dusting apparatus, a vacuum cleaner.

This is in appearance not unlike a somewhat wide, thin, flat paint or varnish brush with the usual handle, but from which the bristles had all been pulled out. Where the bristles might have been is the opening into which the dust is drawn, and trailing away from the other, what you might call the top of the handle, is a long, small flexible rubber tube leading to a fixed connection through which the dust is drawn away.

The brusher uses this bristleless brush much as he might use a paint brush, only instead of laying on paint he draws out dust with it. He runs it gently around the collar of your coat and across your shoulders and then down your back and so on all around. There is enough novelty in the operation to make even men of mature years smile.

Not Hard to Do. "George," asked Mrs. Ferguson, "if I should want to put some money in the bank while you are away how will I go about it?"

"That's easy, Laura," said Mr. Ferguson. "All you have to do is to go to the bank, make a note like a depositor, and there will be somebody to see that you don't get away till you have got rid of your money."—Chicago Tribune.

Sleep Walking. "Tiresome preacher, that Dr. Nuthly."

"My goodness, yes! Why, the vestrymen had to advertise for somnambulists to act as ushers."—Cleveland Leader.

REMAINS THE SAME.

Well Brewed Postum Always Pals.

The flavor of Postum, when brewed according to directions, is always the same—mild, distinctive, and palatable. It contains no harmful substance like caffeine, the drug in coffee, and hence may be used with benefit at all times.

"Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an lady, "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago."

"My husband and I have been so well pleased that we have continued to drink Postum ever since. We like the taste of Postum better than coffee, as it has always the same pleasant flavor, while coffee changes its taste with about every new combination or blend."

"Since using Postum I have had no more attacks of gall colic, the heaviness has left my chest, and the old, common, every-day headache is a thing unknown."—There's a Reason.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville." In pack.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The delivery of London's milk requires 4,500 horses.

No less than 30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000) is yearly spent by foreign visitors in Japan.

No fewer than 372 different ways of spelling Ypsilanti have been copied from envelopes and recorded by a postmaster.

The African peanut is less delicate than the American as an article of food, but it yields more generously in oil, and is more easily crushed.

When a vessel is on her trial trip she runs four times over a measured mile, twice with and twice against the tide. Her average speed is thus arrived at.

Sailing vessels are coming into vogue again, especially within the last few years, after having been practically banished from the ocean by the quicker and more easily controlled steamships.

Owners of even the smallest toy manufacturing establishments in the Newburg district, Germany, cater for the foreign trade. Factories employing from six to twenty people are no exception.

Doll Indians in Canada are to be made wealthy by the sale of their pine lands. The total revenue from the sale of the lands will approximate \$1,000,000, and some families will receive as much as \$20,000.

Telegrams from Kiev state that there is a plague of caterpillars in many parts of southwestern Russia. In some places the railway tracks are covered by swarms of the insects and traffic is being hindered owing to the state of the rails.

China is a bad place for furniture. In the summer months it is so damp that furniture put together with glue falls apart and drawers stick, while in the dry months furniture goes to the other extreme and often exhibits cracks half an inch or more in width.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt recently in the Congo district, Africa. There have been no casualties, but the natives were panic-stricken. Many of them ran for miles and refused to return to their villages unless they received guns and ammunition.

Canada's government has sent out a survey party to lay out the town site of Fort Churchill, the future metropolis of Hudson Bay. The only settler who is now on the proposed site, which is on the east side of Churchill river, opposite the Hudson Bay post, will be entitled to a free grant of 100 acres.

Some univies in a railway carriage were once in loud conversation, swearing boisterously the while. One of them was especially fluent. "My friend," said another passenger in shocking tones, "where did you learn to use such language?" "Learn!" cried the navy. "You can't learn it." "Gu'nvor. It's a gift, that's wot it is!"—Dundee Advertiser.

Of the late Langdon Smith, the journalist and author, a Denver reporter said the other day: "I remember my first visit to Washington. Smith, big and handsome and vivacious, showed me about. From an eminence a great pale dome rose up against the blue sky, the dome of the Capitol. 'What is that?' said I. 'That?' said Smith. 'Oh, that's the national gas works.'"

A process for protecting iron and steel from rust has been invented and patented by T. W. Coyle, of Temple Row, Birmingham, England. This consists in immersing the article in a hot phosphorized solution containing an iron compound. The surface of the iron is converted into a mixture of ferrous and ferric phosphates, and presents a pleasing dull-black appearance. This process makes the iron highly resistant to corrosion, and is being applied to all kinds of light engineering work, such as cycle frames, gun barrels, etc.

Otto E. Schnarr, president of a club of New York waiters, said the other day of a parsimonious young man: "He resembles a chap they tell about in Bucks county. This chap lived alone with his father. On the old man's death he would inherit the farm. Well, finally the old man took sick. His end drew near. 'The son sat up with him a night or two, expecting him to pass away, but he lingered on. On the fifth or sixth night the son, instead of sitting up, put a lamp, turned very very low, on a table by the bed and went to his own room with the caution: 'When you feel that it is all over with you, father, don't forget to blow out the lamp.'"

A beautiful story is told somewhere of Sir Hubert Herkimer, the great painter. His father was a poor man, and the professor brought him from his native land of Germany to live with him in his beautiful house near London. The old man used to model in clay in his early life, and now that he had leisure he took to it again in his old age. But his hands trembled and the work showed signs of imperfection. It was his one sorrow. At night he went to bed early, and when he had gone his son would go into the studio, take his father's poor work and make it as beautiful as possible. When the old man came down in the morning he would look at the work and rub his hands and say, "Hut! I can do as well as ever I did."—Scholar's Own.

To the outside world the greatest ornithological oddity in this country is the kookaburra, says the Sydney (Australia) Times. In earlier times it was known as the "settler's clock," from a belief that its joyous peens were vented regularly at noon, noon and dusk, being quiescent through the heat of the forenoon and the wane of the afternoon. That belief has long been shattered. The kookaburra laughs just when the fit takes it, particularly when excited, and it laughs as readily at the violent death of its mother-in-law as it does at the enraged settler when he falls off his haystack.

A wounded bird makes a demagogic growl, which will bring all others within hearing into the neighboring tree, and these at once set up an echoing cackle that is repeated again and again.

## HIGH COURT IS STUNG IN OIL CASE PETITION

Government Flays Federal Appellate Tribunal in Rehearing Demand.

MAKES WILL-O'-WISP OF LAW.

Reversal of Judge Landis' Ruling Held to Nullify Interstate Commerce Act.

In a petition bristling with criticism of Judges Groscup, Seaman and Barker, the government has asked a rehearing of the Standard Oil case. The document was filed with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

It describes the reversal of Judge Landis' \$20,240,000 fine against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as a "misinterpretation of the law" and asks the right to submit the entire matter to the United States Supreme Court.

The government contends that the Court of Appeals, in its opinion, has laid down an erroneous rule and that Presiding Judge Groscup did Judge Landis a "great injustice" by misstating what he did in connection with the imposition of the fine.

Wipes Act from Statute. The document, signed by Attorney General Bonaparte and Government Attorneys Frank B. Kellogg, Edwin W. Sims and James H. Wilkinson, reaches a climax when it declares that no court short of the Supreme Court should undertake to practically wipe from the statutes the interstate commerce act.

The proceeding attendant upon the filing of the petition was devoid of ceremony. The papers were taken to the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals by Chief Clerk William A. Small of the district attorney's office.

Clerk Hallowell, in behalf of Judges Groscup, Seaman and Barker, received for the 5,000-word document and later mailed a copy to each of the judges, all of whom are out of town. Mr. Sims and Mr. Wilkinson also are away.

Formal hearing on the plea will not be had for several weeks, as, under the law, Attorney John S. Miller for the oil company has twenty days in which to file an answer. The appellate court judges then may reconsider their decision, assess a fine satisfactory to them, pass the entire matter to the Supreme Court or ignore the government's pleading.

Judge Landis Defended.

There is no mining of words in the government's defense of Judge Landis. That he did not exceed his discretion in assessing the maximum penalty is declared, and it also is vigorously denied that he attempted to punish the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as maintained by Judge Groscup.

"The opinion as it stands," the government's petition concludes, "erroneously states material portions of the record; does injustice to the trial judge; leaves doubtful in a new trial the rule of law to be applied, both as to knowledge on the part of the shipper and as to the number of offenses; appears to be in conflict with the language of the Supreme Court and with the previous language of the presiding judge of this court, and with the great weight of legal authority, and, if permitted to remain unmodified, will tend to encourage disobedience to law, to impede the enforcement of salutary statutes and largely to defeat their purpose."

These Contentions Made.

Following are the five principal contentions of the government:

That Judge Landis' proceeding, instead of amounting to "a strange doctrine in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence," is in accord with the elementary principles of criminal law.

That the ignorance of lawful freight rates, if due to negligence, is not a valid defense for the acceptance of an unlawful rate.

That each carload shipped at unlawful rates in the case against the Standard Oil Company constituted a distinct offense, and that any other construction would provide a loophole through which the guilty could evade justice.

That an "innovation" is created by the Court of Appeals in holding that a defendant cannot be fined more than the amount of the property he possesses, the government denying that the penalty imposed by Judge Landis is excessive.

That the amount of the fine alone does not necessitate a new trial; that if the Appellate Court holds Judge Landis abused his discretion it is called upon to name a proper fine.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The county commissioners of Blue Earth county, Minn., have voted to have the county pay half the cost of repairing bridges, roads and culverts damaged by the recent floods. The cost is estimated at \$40,000.

A company is being organized in Boston to operate aeroplanes or dirigible balloons between Boston and New York. According to the present plans the first experiments will be made with small dirigibles, with a carrying capacity of two passengers in addition to the operator.

The Commercial Association of Walker, Minn., has purchased nearly seven hundred acres on the lake to provide suitable sites for factories. A five-acre tract has already been cleared and graded for a box factory, which will be erected this summer, and negotiations are now under way for a \$12,000 boat factory.

The co-operative store run at Harvard for the benefit of the students, reports sales for the fiscal year amounting to \$200,000 and the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent to the members. Similar stores on the co-operative plan at Yale, Cornell, Princeton and other colleges are in a prosperous condition.



Frank Harris Hitchcock, who has been chairman of the Republican National Committee and who therefore will manage the campaign for the election of Secretary Taft as President, was the Eastern manager of Mr. Taft's campaign for the nomination. He resigned the office of First Assistant Postmaster General last spring to undertake this work.

Mr. Hitchcock was born at Amherst, O., Oct. 5, 1867. He was graduated from Harvard University and entered government service at Washington as a clerk in 1891. While a clerk he read law and became interested in politics, and after serving as assistant secretary to the Republican National Committee he was made chief clerk in the Department of Commerce and Labor, whence he was promoted to the Post Office Department.

Gov. Claude Augustus Swanson of Virginia, who seconded the nomination of William Jennings Bryan at the Denver convention, was a Congressman from the Fifth Virginia District for fourteen years before his election as Governor in 1900. He is a self-made man, obtaining his general and legal education through his own efforts, and he has followed the plow on a farm. A year ago he was brought to public attention outside his State through his stand for the rights of the State against a federal judge in the enforcement of a 2-cent passenger rate. Gov. Swanson was born in 1862.

Thomas L. Hise, candidate for President on the Independence League ticket, was born in Petersburg, Ind., on Nov. 20, 1858, the son of William Hise, a German, moved to Albany, staying there a short time, and then went to Indiana, where he ran a country store. Thomas was the fifth of eleven children. At the age of 16 he went back to Albany and became a clerk in a clothing store. In Massachusetts Mr. Hise achieved wide prominence because of a bitter fight covering twenty years, with the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, who was elected by the Colorado State Democratic convention a delegate to the national convention at Denver, is known in Colorado and the East as a lecturer on woman suffrage and has always taken an active part in State and city politics. She was the first superintendent of schools in Adams county and has held other political offices. Several years ago she was president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and is an active worker. She founded the Jane Jefferson Democratic Club.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court is 75 years old. Despite his flowing snow-white hair Justice Fuller is far from looking his years. His eyes are as bright and his cheeks as ruddy as those of a schoolboy, and mentally and physically he is as active and vigorous as many men half his age. All his life he has been fond of outdoor exercise and to this he attributes his general good health. At 75 Justice Fuller can look back upon a long and active career. When he retires Justice Fuller will have completed a service of at least twenty years as head of the highest tribunal in the land.

"The mere fact that a man is sent by his doctor to some particular bath or springs when he sees other invalids confident of a cure makes him think that he, too, can get well," said Dr. R. Murray Leslie, speaking at the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene in London.

The total output of the ninety-seven Portland cement plants of this country for the calendar year 1907 approximates 40,463,424 barrels, a decided increase over previous years.

According to the figures for the last year available, Americans used the telephone 3,680,000,000 times, against 3,114,541,001 times abroad. In Europe, with its five times greater population, there were 1,728,000 subscribers, as compared to 2,242,987 in the United States.

We do not trust men enough. Men will answer to the higher appeal when the poor lower appeal that goes to their selfishness will be lost to them.—Philips Brooks.

## BORAX IN THE DAIRY.

A Matter of Profitable Interest to the Farmer and Dairyman.

The problem of keeping sweet all the utensils used in connection with milk and cream selling, and butter making, has been a serious one with the farmer.

He has come to realize fully that the slightest taint or hint of stinkiness left in a can, tin or churn may ruin a whole output; that the taint which is left in the form of bacteria which grow and multiply in milk or butter, producing disastrous results.

The farmer has learned that hot water won't rinse away the greasy residue in dairy utensils.

He has learned that soap leaves a residue of its own which is, if anything, worse than the milk or cream residue, and it is little wonder that there has been a constant clamor for a dairy cleanser and sweetener that will meet modern requirements.

A few of the largest creamery establishments have called experts into consultation on this problem and have with this scientific aid hit upon a product of nature which exactly fits the bill—borax.

Scientists have long known borax as a cleanser, a sweetener and an anti-septic destroyer of bacteria and germ growths. Destroys all that is harmful and promotes and preserves freshness, sweetness and purity, relieving the dairyman and dairy housewife of drudgery and of needless work and worry.

Its cheapness and value should give it first place in the necessities of every dairy.

The cow's udder is kept in a clean, healthy and smooth condition by washing it with borax and water, a tablespoonful of borax to two quarts of water.

This prevents roughness and soreness or cracking skin, which make milking time a dread to the cow and a worry to the milker.

The modern cleanser of all dairy utensils consists of one tablespoonful of borax to every quart of water needed. Remember—a tablespoonful equals four teaspoonfuls.

Be sure that you get pure borax. To be sure, you must get "20 Mule Team Borax."

All dealers. A dainty book in colors called "Jingle Book," sent free to any Mother sending name and address of her baby, and two from two pound cartons of "20 Mule Team" Package Borax, with 5c. in stamps.

Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

Thoughtful Bride. "The most considerate girl I ever knew got married yesterday," said the man. "She showed her thoughtfulness in a most unusual way. The day before the wedding she called the attention of the rest of the family to a row of old shoes standing in a downstairs closet."

"I want you to throw these after the carriage," she said. "They are all unites. I collected them to throw away. I learned some time ago that certain poor souls who have hard work to get clothes of any description keep a look-out for big weddings. They hang around the house at going-away time and pick up the good-luck shoes. May be they find a fit and maybe they don't. Anyway, I've done all I could to accommodate them. Here are six pairs of decent shoes to be fired after me. If anybody doesn't get fitted in that collection it isn't my fault."

CURED HER CHILDREN.

Girls Suffered with Itching Eczema—Baby Had a Tender Skin, Too—Relieved on Cuticura Remedies.

"Some years ago my three little girls had a very bad form of eczema. Itching eruptions formed on the backs of their heads which were simply covered. I tried almost everything, but failed. Then my mother recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I washed my children's heads with Cuticura Soap and then applied the wonderful ointment, Cuticura. I did this four or five times and I can say that they have been entirely cured. I have another baby who is so plump that the folds of skin on his neck were broken and even bled. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the next morning the trouble had disappeared. Mrs. Napoleon Duceppe, 41 Duluth St., Montreal, Que., May 21, 1907."

Gen. Corbin Likes Old Clothes. Ever see Gen. Corbin's old shoes? He had them made four years ago when he went to the Philippines, and he's wearing 'em yet. They're great. The general deems a new pair of shoes or a new suit of clothes. A young fellow came along to his place near Washington recently and said:

"Sir, I don't want to ask for money, but I would be grateful if you would give me an old suit of clothes."

"Not by a good sight," said the general. "But there is a new suit inside you can have."—New York Sun.

Tact. "You insisted on our coming to this hot, horrid place," shrieked Mrs. Outsome, "and I'm sunburnt till I look like an Apache Indian!"

"Not at all, my love," said Mr. Outsome. "Your complexion is a clear, beautiful light brown."

Thus did a soft tan, as it were, turn away wrath.—Chicago Tribune.

Low Rates to California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and other Western States on SHIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND EMIGRANT MOVABLES. Address THE AMERICAN FURNITURE CO., 184 Madison St., Chicago, Ill., or 355 Elkman Square, Seattle, W. T.

Refuse Substitutes. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. 75 GUARANTEED.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

## THE GRAND LADY AND THE DOG.

A handsomely dressed woman sat in a big red machine down on Superior street, says a Duluth newspaper. By her side in the seat reclined a fat, repulsive looking young bulldog.

Another fashionably dressed woman passed that way. She came out of a department store, where she had been worrying the life out of a few harmless shop girls for two or three hours, and her lofty gaze fell full upon the little dog in the automobile. She stepped to the curb, patted the little ugly beast on the head and said:

"Oo treet 'little slug; let me tussle un!"

And she did! She stooped over the prostrate, helpless form of the innocent brute—at subject for the dog pound—and printed her painted lips on the dog's chaste nose.

The asthmatic beast sniffed a little and the grand lady passed on.

The Alphabet. The great Phoenician alphabet, the parent of every form of European writing and of the scripts of Persia, Arabia and India as well, owes but little to Egypt. It is true that in the construction of their alphabet the Phoenicians made use of certain hieratic characters found in their trade dealings with Egypt, but this fact in no way detracts from the glory of the invention which belongs to the "Yankees of antiquity."—New York American.

Rebuking His Presumption. The proud beauty eyed him with regal scorn. "I have told you before, Mr. Jordie," she said, "that the difference in our social position makes it exceedingly presumptuous on your part even to hint at a possible marriage between us. If you can't talk to me without doing the sentimental stunt just keep your face closed, will you?"

Utterly crushed, the young man promised to be good, and she laid her golden brown head down on his shoulder again.

One Thing that Will Live Forever. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, first sold in 1807, over 100 years ago, sales increase yearly. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Geography of Statesmanship. Knicker—What is a statesman? Bocker—A body of truth entirely surrounded by lies.—New York Sun.

It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar.

Part of the Japanese wedding ceremony is the burning of the discarded toys of the bride.

This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They will relieve your worst cases. Try them today. Price 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists. LITTLE PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT Carcarets.

BUY AN IOWA FARM. IOWA FARM.

GALL-STONES. GALL-STONES.

AGENTS. AGENTS.

JOE DUCHAC & CO. FINE WISCONSIN FARM. JOE DUCHAC & CO.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

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## TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

SKIN HEALTH.



## Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months......75  
Three Months......40  
Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 3

### Republican Ticket.

#### National.

For President—  
**WILLIAM H. TAFT**

of Ohio.

For Vice President—  
**JAMES S. SHERMAN**

of New York.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

##### AT LARGE.

Capt. Fred. M. Alger, Detroit.  
Geo. Clapperton, Grand Rapids.

##### DISTRICT.

First—John N. Bagley, Wayne.  
Second—Frank S. Neal, Wayne.  
Third—Clifford C. Ward, Hillsdale.  
Fourth—Solomon Stern, Marcelline.  
Fifth—F. A. Washburn, Belding.  
Sixth—Edgar P. Gregory, Livingston.  
Seventh—Chas. Dodge, Romeo.  
Eighth—A. M. Bentley, Shiawassee.  
Ninth—Warren E. Carter, Ludington.  
Tenth—H. B. Smith, Bay.  
Eleventh—Arthur J. Doherty, Clare.  
Twelfth—Jas. R. Thompson, Gogebic.

### Republican State Convention.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is called by the Republican State Central Committee to meet at the Light Guard Armory in the city of Detroit on Tuesday the 29th day of September, 1908, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In counties that have not adopted the direct voting system for the nomination of county officers, delegates to the county convention will be chosen under the county system. The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucus at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the day of the state convention, and select officers to be presented to the state convention for confirmation.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

### Republican County Convention.

(Official Call.)

To the Republican Electors of the County of Crawford:

The county convention of the Republicans of Crawford County is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the Village of Grayling on Tuesday the eighth day of September A. D. 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing two delegates to attend the State convention to be held at the City of Detroit on September 29th, 1908, for the nomination of state officers; also to elect two delegates to attend the Senatorial convention of the 28th Senatorial District; also to nominate County Officers, and elect a county committee and for to transact such other business as properly may come before the convention.

The several townships are entitled to the number of delegates as follows: Beaver Creek 4, Frederic 7, Grayling 24, Maple Forest 10, South Branch 2, total 47.

Dated at Grayling this 17th day of August 1908.

By order of the Republican County Committee.

**MARIUS HANSON** Chairman.  
**JOHN J. NIEDERER** Secretary.

### Democratic County Convention.

To the Democratic Electors of the County of Crawford:

The County Convention of the Democrats of Crawford County is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the Village of Grayling on Tuesday the fifteenth day of September A. D. 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing two delegates to attend the State Convention to be hereafter called for the nomination of State Officers; also to elect two delegates to attend the Congressional; also to elect two delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention of the 28th Senatorial District; also to nominate county officers and elect a county committee and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several townships are entitled to the number of delegates as follows: Beaver Creek 2, Frederic 2, Grayling 7, Maple Forest 2, South Branch 2, Total 15.

Dated at Grayling this 25th day of August 1908.

**J. F. HUM,** Chairman.  
**WRIGHT HAVENS,** Secretary.

### Petit Jurors.

The following Petit Jurors, were drawn to serve during the September term of Circuit Court of Crawford county:

Beaver Creek—Ira Sewell, Frank D. Barber, David H. Raymond, William Kile and Charles Dolnick.

Frederic—B. J. Callahan, John V. Palmer, George A. Collier, C. F. Kelley and Frank E. McLinden.

Grayling—Charles Clark, Henry Peterson, James W. Sorenson, R. D. Connine and George Langevin.

Maple Forest—Frank Deckrow, Louis E. Carrier, James K. Bates, Wm. C. Kirkby and Charles Lee.

South Branch—Fred N. Waterman, Charles E. Nichols, Charles A. Cook, Charles E. Kellogg.

### A Sure-enough Knocker.

J. C. Goodwin, of Reidville, N. C., says: "Hucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure-enough knocker for ulcers. A bad one came on my leg last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. Not even a scar remained." Guaranteed for piles and sores, burns etc. 35c. at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store.

## HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

### The Bright Side.

Let's oftener talk of nobler deeds,  
And rarer of the bad ones.  
And sing about our happy days,  
And not about our sad ones.  
We are not made to fret and sigh,  
And when grief sleeps to wake it,  
Bright happiness is standing by—  
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,  
Or be believers in it;  
A light there is in every soul,  
That takes the pains to win it.  
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,  
And we perchance may wake it;  
Our hands contain the magic wand:  
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts  
Shed light and joy about them!  
Thanks be to them for countless gems  
We ne'er had known without them.  
Oh! this should be a happy world  
To all who may partake it;  
The fault's our own if it is not—  
This life is what we make it.

### A Plea For the Boys.

People wonder why the boys want to leave the farm and try their fortunes in the city. There is little wonder when the matter is looked into. Too little effort is made to make the homes from which the boys want to run away, attractive. The almighty dollar too often gets in the way. Boys are not wild animals; they do not need pounding because they do not do their work as well as older persons. They have not had the experience. One trouble is that many farmers have too much to say about "big" in talking to their boys. Why not say we are old in talking about the stock or farm, and encourage the boys to say the same? They will learn to take an interest. Subscribe for a paper in their name, and if there is something extra in vegetables or stock let them take it to the fair, make the entries in their own name, and if they chance to get a premium let them have it to do as they please with it will stimulate a desire to attend to the details of the farm, and what is lost by letting them have the money will be made up by the extra care they will take in preparing for the next fair, and it will also increase the value of both the farm and the stock. When the work crowds and they try to have a little sport don't scold or growl, put in a word yourself; the work will go off the easier. Do not think too much of your dignity. Do anything to make the boys think they are having a good time. In short, live with your boys. A little fun and good nature will go far towards turning work into play. When you get a boy so that he loves his work he will love his home and his parents, and you will have a strong arm to rest on as you go down the slope.

Home life is the sure test of home character. Let the husband grow cross and surly, and the wife grow cold and unamiable. The children grow cross and savage as young bears. The father becomes callous, peevish, hard, kind of a two-legged brute with clothes on. The wife bristles in self-defence. They develop an unnatural growth and sharpness of teeth and the house is haunted by ugliness and domestic brawls. This is not what the family circle should be. If one must be rude to any, let it be to some one he does not love—not his wife, brother or parents. Let one of the loved ones be taken away and memory recalls a thousand sayings of regret. Death quickens recollections painfully. The grave cannot hide the white faces of those who sleep. The coffin and the green ground are cruel magnets. They draw us further than we would go. They force us to remember. A man never sees so far into human life as when he looks over a wife's or mother's grave. His eyes grow wonderful clear then and he sees as he never saw before, what it is to love and be loved. It is a pitiable picture of human weakness when those we love best are treated worst.

### Encouragement.

Encouragement is something we naturally look for. A little praise, a word of hope, a cheerful smile—something for the hungry soul to grasp and the weary mind to rest upon, as we climb the toilsome mountain of life. How many poor hearts have sunk into despondency when a little encouragement would have reassured them. The soldier looks for it on the field of battle; it is the cheering voice of his leader that urges him on through the danger of death and crowns the day with victory. The poet and the artist, the writer and the musician look to the world to acknowledge their genius and give them praise. It is encouragement which calls forth their noblest words to climb the mount of fame until they surmount all difficulties and write their names in flaming letters upon the summit. Then let us give encouragement to each other in every effort of good, in every noble action, in the little duties of life, and we will be happier for it, the world will be better and a smiling providence will look down and bless our labor of love.

There is a demand for good boys. The boy who is honest, earnest and

industrious will not be long out of a job. There are lots of prosperous business men, merchants and mechanics, who are constantly on the lookout for good boys. They do not look for them on the streets, however, but in some sort of employment. They have no use for an idle boy. He is too apt to make an idle man. The boy who jumps into the first job that offers, whether it is agreeable or not, is the boy who is chosen when the boy-hunter comes along. The boy trundling a wheelbarrow is taken, while the boy playing marbles in the shade is left; the boy cheerfully minding the baby on the front step is invited to put on a boy's suit, while the one playing hockey is refused a place to drive a dirt cart.

Wanted, in our town, in our vicinity, in our country, in our country, everywhere, a moral mill-dam and savings bank. Half of the net proceeds of the country's traffic flows from the hand of the winner through the channels of folly. Shovel your saloon money, theater money, shooting gallery money, risk money, tobacco money, into the bank and gather something to beautify and render more pleasant the sweetest place on earth—home.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held at the parsonage, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock sharp. There will be election of officers. Refreshments will be served.

Supervisor Sisby, of Beaver Creek, brought up a load of Duchesne apples, Monday, which for size, coloring or flavor cannot be excelled in Michigan or any other state. He will have fruit on exhibition at the State Fair next week.

The 29th annual encampment of the Northern Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Association will be held in this city, September 16, 17 and 18. This event is being looked forward to as one of the biggest events ever held by the association. There are about ten G. A. R. posts in the organization and all have promised to send large delegations, making one of the largest gatherings of old soldiers and sailors in many years. Hon. H. H. Woodruff and F. L. Robbins, of the local G. A. R. Post, are now busily engaged in preparing the program, which will be very interesting for the many visitors. The first day will be devoted to receiving guests and renewing old acquaintances, in the evening a camp fire will be held at the Opera House. During the forenoon of the second day the old soldiers and sailors will form in line for march and review. In the afternoon Hon. Moore of West Branch will deliver an address from the band stand, followed by a ball game at the local ball grounds. In the evening a play will be presented at the opera house by local talent for the benefit of the association. The last day will be devoted to business meetings, etc.

—Roe Herald.

"Best Band" Wins Sixth Prize.

The "Best Band" went to Lansing to the tournament last week, as expected, and Grayling has a right to be proud of the result.

Ellis Brooks, of Chicago, was the only judge, and though there is strong criticism from some parts of the state, our boys are not kicking, but claim that there were certain influences which kept them from getting the third place at least, instead of the sixth, perhaps the strongest of which was the fact that several of the winning bands were loaded with professionals who did not belong with the bands, but were hired for the occasion.

But seven points were scored against our band in the entire nine subjects, with forty-five points possible, and four of the seven were declared unfair by leading musicians present. The band appeared with 22 pieces: 1 E flat clarinet, 1 solo B flat clarinet, 1 1st B flat clarinet, 2 2nd B flat clarinets, 1 E flat alto saxophone, 1 tenor saxophone, 3 E flat altos, 2 solo cornets, 1 1st B flat cornet, 4 trombones, 1 baritone, 3 basses, 2 drums and leader. They were given the 5th prize out of 20 prizes offered, and competing with 23 bands. We are satisfied and shall continue the name of "Best Band," as they deserve. The prize was \$80.00.

### Lovell's Locals.

Sheriff C. W. Amidon was in town Monday.

Mr. Bontell came up from Saginaw Sunday, with his automobile, in nine hours.

John Rankin was in town, Monday. Dr. Underhill sold 240 acres land on sections 9 and 10 to a party in Syracuse, N. Y.

Joseph Trapp went home, Tuesday. Mrs. Bush, of Detroit, met the Dr. at Lovell.

Mrs. Marjua Hanson, of Grayling, was in town, Wednesday. Wm. Marshall came up Monday, to take a look at the farm.

Mrs. Jones, of Chicago, arrived Saturday. C. W. Ward returned to New York, Thursday.

David Black, who has been looking over his real estate here, returned home Thursday. He is well pleased with this county, after examining the crops.

Mr. Pluine was doing business at Lewiston, Wednesday.

Mrs. Truax was in town, Saturday. The boiler inspectors were here, Saturday. Mr. Pierce and his wife, Mrs. Roosevelt, returned Saturday. We failed to mention their wedding, which took place about three weeks ago. We

were not invited and that accounts for this late notice.

Mrs. E. B. Houghton, who has been having a serious time with her finger, is much better.

A couple of young people from Lovell, went over to Crapo Lake, Sunday, and gathered some beautiful shells, which they will preserve, and years after they are married they will look at those shells, and remember that eventful day at Crapo.

DAF.

### Frederic Freaks.

Jacob Karus has been in clover the past few weeks, having entertained two of his brothers from Ohio.

Mr. Barnes is entertaining his sister from Caro, while her husband is fishing at Lovell.

J. Braidwood now occupies the Spencer House.

Rev. Terhune is in Lansing attending conference. He was called back to this charge.

Mrs. Norman Fisher was the guest of Mrs. Charles Craven.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brady was here last week visiting relatives. Miss Eveline Bartlett is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Brady.

Frank McLinden will soon have his meat market in operation.

The Lady Macabees will hold lodge Sept. 8th at 7:30 o'clock.

Forest fires are being kept somewhat under control northeast of here by the Waters mill crew.

Mrs. James Patterson is happy over the arrival of a grand-daughter at Bay City. Mrs. Bell Nickola being the possessor.

The branch road to East Jordan will line up their road the coming two weeks.

The Epworth League is having a contest. Myrtle Kelley's side is to have a mock-wedding and supper at the lodge room, Thursday evening, Sept. 10th. Everybody invited. Come and bring your friends.

### They Take The Kinks Out.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of stomach, liver and bowels without fuss or friction," says N. E. Brown, of Pittsfield, Vt. Guaranteed satisfactory at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store. 25c.

## WHY NOT

get big interest on your money? Grayling Lodge No. 137 I. O. O. F. wish to hire one thousand dollars for the building fund. The loan is for two years, interest at 6 per cent, first-class security. This is a good safe chance to get a little better than the ordinary interest on your money. Not less than one hundred dollars considered in this offer. We still have a few shares at \$10.00 each which pay five per cent interest. For further information inquire of the Trustees.

**M. SIMPSON**  
**P. C. PETERSON**  
**J. W. SORENSON**

TRUSTEES.

## TORONTO

AND RETURN

\$13.45

### VISIT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Going Aug. 28 to Sept. 10  
Returning until Sept. 15.

For particulars consult Agents  
**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

## Reduced Fares

For the round trip to  
**DETROIT**  
FOR THE  
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR  
Going Sept 3 to 10, returning until September 12.

## TOLEDO

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT  
Going Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31; returning until Sept. 15.

For details consult agents  
**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

I wish to announce to the public that I have opened a shop in the Kraus building on main street, where I am prepared to do all kinds of sanitary plumbing, steam and hot water heating, bath room work a specialty. I also keep on hand all kinds of plumbing goods, fittings for iron pipes, lead goods, rubber hose, hose couplings and sundries and all goods that are necessary to make up a first-class shop. All work guaranteed. Give me a call, just—  
F. R. DECKROW.

**WIN THE FOUNTAIN PENS!**  
Positively leases articular patrons promptly at popular prices.

## Fountain Pens!

Have you seen my large line of Fountain Pens just in?

The Celebrated Bessler & Wilson Line.

Pens that are strictly guaranteed at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$4.00.

My 75 cent pen is a wonder worth \$1.25 in any other line. Just the thing for school work.

Don't forget my leading pen the Self-Filler at \$2.50, the pen that never leaks, equal to many at double the price.

Your money back or another pen in exchange if not satisfactory.

**C. J. HATHAWAY,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

## Where?

AT THE

## People's Meat Market

you will always find a choice line of

HAMS,

BACON AND

SMOKED SAUSAGES

FRESH

COOKED AND

SALT MEATS.

Fresh and Salt Fish

on Thursday and Friday.

We Want to Buy Your Fat Live Stock.

Yours to please

## Milks Bros.

## Fitting out

## the children

## for school

With books and pencils, and scribbles and licks and pens and all the other necessities is a regular recurring duty. Each time the boy or girl steps up a notch something new is needed.

Here is the store to come to get all the necessities.

All the varied wants of the little fellow in the lowest class or his big brother in the higher grade—or his sister at any point on the road of knowledge—can be got here the very minute they are needed.

We are always glad to assist the children to choose their necessities, even if they propose spending only a few cents.

**A. M. LEWIS & CO.,**

Druggist and Book Sellers

Grayling, = = = Mich.

## The Testing of Eyes

is not a matter of guess work nor is it a matter of trying on pairs of ready made glasses. It is a science governed by principles which none but a person who has studied the anatomy of the eye can understand—no guess work in my methods of testing the Eye.

**C. J. HATHAWAY,**  
Graduate Optometrist.

## C. F. Thompson

Painter and Decorator

Making a specialty of

Paper-hanging, Sign-

writing, Blending and all

kinds of fancy painting

neatly done.

**TRY ME!!**

All orders left at the Manistee House will receive prompt attention.

1878. 1908.

## The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

## FIRST CLASS GOODS!

## RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

## Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

## Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

## Salling, Hanson Co.

## Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

Dress Goods and Silks.

The final call on Silks and Wool Materials should arrest the attention of every thrifty shopper. The lot includes almost any pattern for waist, skirt or suit.

50c Silks for 39c, 75c Silks for 59c

\$1.00 Silks for 79c, 1.50 Silks for 1.00

36 in. Suitings in Mohairs, 50c value, at 29c

48 in. all wool fancy Suitings, \$1.00 value, at 79c

All wool Black Vell, \$1.50 value, at \$1.00

Lawn and Silk Shirt Waists, all the new styles, at ONE THIRD of regular prices.

### Men's Suits.

Regular \$22.00 Suits for \$17.00

Regular \$20.00 Suits for \$15.00

Regular \$18.00 Suits for \$13.00

Regular \$15.00 Suits for \$11.00

Regular \$12.00 Suits for \$9.00

Every suit we have in the store will be sold at cost!

## A. KRAUS & SON.



High Grade Coffee at a Popular Price  
20c the lb. Sold Everywhere.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 5

### Local and Neighboring News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

As we go to press Wednesday afternoon, reports from the election throughout the state indicate that Warner is nominated by a small plurality over Bradley with Earle left far in the rear. Fordney is nominated in the eighth district. Gardner in the third. Dodds in the eleventh, and of course, Loud in the tenth, by a plurality of about 5,000. Hoeft was nominated for Representative in State Legislature from this district.

Photographs and records at Hathaway's.

Mrs. D. McKay is visiting at Bay City.

Simpson is selling shoes cheap. Your choice for \$1.00.

Found—Just the thing for that present, a Fountain Pen from Hathaway's.

Don't fail to see Hathaway's splendid line of Fountain Pens.

Special bargains in houses and vacant lots. Apply to Chas. S. Clark.

For Sale—A good six room house on the (south side). C. F. Hanson.

aug 27-31.

Discovered that the place to get shoes is at Simpson's.

Mrs. Leighton has returned from a delightful three weeks outing at the Soo.

Mrs. A. J. Stilwell is spending the week here with old time friends, a welcome visitor.

Seeing is believing. Go to Simpson's and see the good shoes he is selling cheap.

Harry Oaks has gone to Detroit to attend the Landis School of Engraving.

Desirable building lots for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of J. H. Simpson.

My house and lots for sale for \$800 cash. No agent, address me direct. Flora M. Marvin, Pasco, Wash.

The editorial home is made glad this week by the presence of Mrs. Homer Harwood, of Warren, Mich.

School will soon begin, and then it means shoes for the boy and girl.

A school teacher is wanted for the school at Pere Cheney. Enquire of W. C. Johnson, Director.

Use Eureka Egg Preservative and save money. It is a sure thing. For sale at the Central Drug Store.

For first-class lunches at reasonable prices go to Collen's Restaurant. Opposite S. H. Co's store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

You don't need the cash to get a well, windmill or gasoline engine of F. R. Deckrow & son.

For Sale—A good framed house, eight rooms, with four lots, barn and large hen-house. Enquire at this office.

Stop in and hear the new records for September and ask about the new Amberol records to be put on sale October 1st.

The Balling Hanson Co. are building a second large store room in the proposed brick block to be erected for rear of the mercantile purpose.

Canada lands for sale, situated in the heart of the hard wheat belt of the famous Saskatchewan. Buy now and secure a prize.

HAZARD LAND CO.,  
Spoonerville, Minn.

F. O. Peck thinks his flower garden beats them all. He has a sun flower over eleven feet high, with over sixty blossoms. Send the news to Kansas.

The Board of Supervisors are in special session to day, to take needed action regarding the building of a city hall, which is so much needed. It is hoped that the work will be started at once.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for sheriff of Crawford County on the republican ticket, and will if nominated and elected use every effort to fulfill the duties of the office to meet the approval of the public.

J. H. RICHARDSON.

Again we are in the field with our thrashing outfit. We are ready to do thrashing, clover hulling, and hay pressing in first class style. Any farmer will profit by inquiring of Feldhauser Bros., before promising their jobs to other parties.

Yours respectfully,  
FELDHAEUSER BROS.

The Danish Brothers and Sisters Society will serve Ice Cream and Coffee during the afternoon of September 12th, 10 cents. And a 15 cent supper from 5 to 8, at the W. R. C. Hall. Remember the place and date.

Eight cases of baby hams were received here last week, and planted in Portage Lake.

Threshers are busy in Maple Forest. Grain is a fair crop considering the dry weather we are having.

Theon Deckrow and his Cyclone well driller arrived in town for extensive repairs Monday.

Prof. Clark is justly proud of the Citizens' Band, and the members are proud of the leader.

Fire is doing a lot of damage in Maple Forest. The Gleaners were out Saturday and Sunday protecting their hall.

Remember the democratic caucus will be held at the town hall, Thursday evening, the 10th, to elect delegates to the county convention to be held the 15th inst.

John Dooley, one of the best known traveling men in the state was in town yesterday, representing the H. E. Bucklen Co., of Chicago, whom he has served for 27 years in Michigan.

There will be a Toe Social held at the home of W. M. Heberling, Friday, September 11th. Ladies are requested to bring boxes with supper for two. Everybody is cordially invited.

R. D. Connige and family are home from their visit at Traverse City and say it would have been all right if the road had been sufficiently sprinkled for the return trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stander were made glad last week by the arrival of his mother, from Flint, for a visit. She had been visiting through the heated term at the Soo, and is enroute home.

The exceeding drought is being felt not only by its effect on crops, but large damage is reported in different parts of the county, especially in the eastern part of Maple Forest. All are praying for rain.

The bridge over the East Branch, on the Lewiston branch, was burned out Saturday night so the excursion train Sunday morning was obliged to return here. It was a small structure and trains are now running.

Oscar Menner, of Memphis, Tennessee, was in town last week, looking over eighty acres of land he owns near town. He is well pleased with the location, and intends to move up here in the near future. He is welcome.

Street Commissioner Nelson has received eight cars of gravel which he is distributing on Norway and Cedar streets, where it is most needed. The work on Michigan Avenue will probably begin this week, and all will say good.

Our band was sent for while at Lansing, by the management, who had an official photograph of the group taken on the steps of the Capitol. It is artistically nearly perfect and copies will be secured through C. O. McCullough by the band, as well as many of our citizens.

The following delegates to the county convention were elected at the Maple Forest republican caucus last Saturday: Frank Hardgrove, Jas. K. Bates, G. F. Owen, Ray Owen, W. S. Chalker, Ed. Chalker, Carlos B. Johnson, Arnold Johnson, W. T. Kirkby and Joe. Simpson.

J. H. Bates and family, of Maple Forest, have been having a strenuous time of late, which they enjoyed. Mrs. Harry Pond and family have been there for a visit, and Master George Hoyt of Gaylord, 11, and James Bates, son of Henry, of the same age, made a full team which took both grand-parents to manage.

Mrs. Osborne has sold her millinery business to Mrs. Anna Scott of Gaylord, who will be well remembered here as Miss Anna Jensen. Mrs. Scott is now in Cleveland selecting her fall stock, and will be ready to receive callers at the store next Monday, with a trimmer that she is sure will satisfy our people.

The W. R. C. will resume their regular meetings the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. A good attendance is desired September 10th, as there is business of importance to come before the meeting.

SECRETARY.

Ninety-five victims were added to the list of drowned in Michigan during July, according to reports at the office of the secretary of state. The highest previous record for the season was in June, when 56 lost their lives in the waters. The record of 95 dead in July almost doubles that of any month in any season before. The number of the drowned up to the present date is 237.

The Citizens' band desire to return their thanks for the generous contributions of our citizens, which made it possible for them to attend the Band Tournament at Lansing last week, and assure all that they fully appreciate the courtesy. They were royally entertained by the citizens of the Capitol City and given quarters at one of the leading hotels, and presented with a fine music stand for coming the longest distance of any band present.

Maj. M. J. Phillips of Owosso came up from Owosso Saturday for a few days visit and to go home with his wife, formerly Miss Nettie Robinson, who had been visiting her family here and at Cheboygan for the past three weeks. Maj. Phillips has won his stripes in the national guard, of which he is an enthusiastic member, and at the same time is gaining literary fame his last effort "In his Country's Service," being now published in serial form in the Guardian, and will appear later in book form.

## Primary Election Returns

GRAYLING.

Monday was an ideal day for the first primary election throughout the state. Only 43 votes were polled, with the following results:

For Governor—Earle 15; Warner 21, Bradley 42.

For Lieut. Governor—Kelley 67; Bird 1.

Representative in Congress—Edinburgh 3, Dafeo 15; Loud 68.

Representative in St. Legislature—Mitchell 17, Hoeft 20, Ostrander 41.

BEAVER CREEK.

Governor—Warner 2, Earle 5, Congress—Loud 4, Edinburgh 2, Dafeo 1.

Legislature—Mitchell 3; Ostrander 2; Hoeft 2.

LOVELL.

Governor—Bradley 11; Hemans 1 (Democrat.)

Congress—Loud 11.

Legislature—Ostrander 11.

FERNBACH.

Governor—Warner 9, Bradley 4, Earle 6.

Congress—Loud 7, Dafeo 6, Edinburgh 4.

Legislature—Ostrander 11, Mitchell 1, Hoeft 4.

MAPLE FOREST.

Governor—Warner 10, Hemans 1 (Democrat.)

Congress—Loud 10,

Legislature—Ostrander 9, Mitchell 1.

## EXCURSION

Sunday, Sept. 6th, Via Michigan Central to East Jordan and return 80c. Train leaves 9:15 a. m. returning the same day.

The members of the Citizens Band of Grayling wish to extend their thanks to the members of the Lansing City Band also to the Hugh Lyons Band and the Olds Band for their kindness in entertaining us while at the Capitol City, during the Band Tournament.

ED. G. CLARK

Leader.

There is an immense weight of machinery already unloaded at the Turpentine plant and more to come. The boys who work there, who are novices in regard to the manufacture, are trying to solve the problem of by-products, and wondering in what way they will be applied to the raising of hogs, which is supposed to be one of the industries in a small way.

School opened Monday, with an enrollment of 356 pupils. The terrible weather and the fact that a number are yet away on their vacation accounts for the smaller number, but all will be there and more than last year. The following teachers are in their respective rooms:

Supt.—J. H. Bradley.

Asst. Supt.—Miss Bell.

Ninth and tenth grade—Miss O'Callaghan.

Eighth grade—Miss Amy Irving.

Seventh grade—Mrs. Katherine Winnie.

Sixth grade—Lizzie Thompson.

Fifth grade—Miss Minney.

Fourth grade—Alvinia Irving.

Third grade—Miss Hoyt.

Second grade—Berrie Thompson.

First grade—Miss Russell.

## M. E. Church.

Sunday, Sept. 6, 1908.

Preaching service 10:30 p. m.

Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m.

Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Preaching service 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:00 p. m.

A good attendance is especially desired next Sabbath as that will be the last Sabbath of this Conference year.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the parsonage on Friday, Sept. 4th at 2 p. m. for election of officers. Refreshments will be served.

A cordial welcome to everyone at all our church gatherings.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

## A Paying Investment.

Mr. John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, before that was half gone. The cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed a few doses. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store. 50c. and \$1.00 Trial bottle free.

## NOTICE.

The Farmers Picnic will be held at the C. C. F. A. grounds, two miles northwest of Cheney, on Thursday, September 10th. Everyone come and bring a basket of "Quab." A good time is assured.

ARTHUR W. PARKER, Sec.

## How to get Strong.

P. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong. He says: "My mother, who is old and feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted. Incontinence has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger. Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store. 50c.

# Cameras!

We have secured the agency for Eastman's Cameras and Supplies. Camera owners know what the word Eastman means in this line of goods.

The Eastman people are making a specialty in Amateurs Outfits, and it is no trouble to operate one of their film or plate cameras. Do not wear out your ambition trying to use an old or poorly constructed Kodak. Starting out you need a good outfit, it is encouraging to the beginner when the effort is crowned with success in the form of a neat, well brought out picture. The Premo will do it. We have them in stock from \$2.00 to \$20.00.

Eastman supplies assure you of great results.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store.

# Remember!

That in buying your

# Tea and Coffee

from us you not only buy the highest grade but you secure the freshest, because our stock is shipped every 30 days from importers and roasters, this fact alone accounts for our many sales.

## Coffees.

Avon Club.....35c  
San Marito.....25c  
Fashion Blend.....18c

## Teas.

Royal Garden.....50c  
Salada (black).....50c  
Monitor.....40c

## THE Bank Grocery,

S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.

# FENCING for FARMERS!

We are making a specialty of Barbed Wire this week Call and get prices and see goods.

Plows, Harrows, Small Tools, Hardware and Seed in stock.

We can furnish you with Dynamite and blasting supplies cheaper than the catalogue houses and right at home to save time and freight.

## CALL AND SEE US.

## The S. B. Brott Implement Co.

Wellington, Michigan.

# The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Bring an Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

## W. F. BRINK.

# Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

Early Fall Showing of

# "QUEEN QUALITY" SHOES FOR Street and Dress Wear.

We are now prepared to show you the latest styles in shapes and leathers in the new "QUEEN QUALITY" shoes. for fall and winter.  
\$3.00 \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Come and see our line of

# 'STAR BRAND' SCHOOL SHOES

Every Pair Guaranteed Solid.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

## Drugs.

## Patent Medicines.

# Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON  
PROPRIETOR  
"The Best Drugs."

The best of everything in the line of

# Fishing Tackle!

In fact everything that the fisherman needs is to be found here.

COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes.

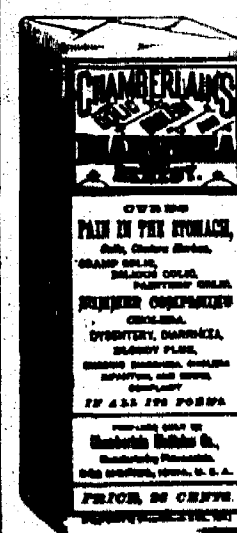
Prescription Work a Specialty

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars

# Diarrhoea, Colic and Cholera Morbus



Are diseases that require prompt attention.

In almost every neighborhood some one has died from these diseases before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned.

Those who rely upon physicians often find that they are away from home when most needed.

Every family, and especially those who reside on farms and ranches, miles from any drug store or physician should keep at hand a bottle of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

No physician can prescribe a better medicine for the purposes for which it is intended.

The remarkable cures effected by this remedy, in all parts of the country, have made it the acknowledged standard.

It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure, and when reduced with water is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults.

FOR SALE AT THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
CHICAGO, ILL., MICHIGAN.

## FLOOD DESTROYS FOLSOM, N. M.

Twenty-five lives lost in raging current of Cimarron River. Sweeping down from the mountains, a current of water devastated Folsom, N. M. A cloudburst swelled the Cimarron river out of its banks and a flood of muddy racing waters twenty feet high tore everything in its path. Before it, houses were caught up from their foundations to go swirling away like so many chips. No structure was strong enough to withstand the brunt of the flood. The best built railroad bridges were torn from their piers. The raging waters broke no opposition. Iron and steel stringers snapped as if they were no more than cotton strings. Twenty-five lives were lost. The flood came upon Folsom without warning. Most of the population was asleep. Many woke to find themselves riding on the crest of the flood and with nothing more noteworthy beneath them than their fast disintegrating homes. The property loss will exceed \$100,000.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Season Race in Base Ball Leagues.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York	69	45 Cincinnati	69	50
Chicago	70	47 Boston	65	67
Pittsburgh	60	47 Brooklyn	60	71
Philadelphia	60	52 St. Louis	42	73

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Detroit	68	47 Philadelphia	67	57
St. Louis	67	47 Boston	65	62
Chicago	60	51 Washington	49	63
Cleveland	65	59 New York	37	78

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville	81	50 Minneapolis	68	67
Indianapolis	79	57 Kansas City	63	73
Columbus	77	60 Milwaukee	60	77
Toledo	70	50 St. Paul	40	95

### WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha	74	51 Pueblo	68	67
St. Paul	71	63 Lincoln	67	62
Denver	65	60 Des Moines	47	81

## BIG VALUE IN KANSAS FARMS.

Assessed by the State Tax Commission at \$1,204,420,018.

The people of Kansas have practically as much money invested in farm lands as in all other forms of property combined. The tax returns, made public by the State tax commission, show that the taxable value, which is the cash value under the new law, of farm lands alone aggregates \$1,204,420,018. The value of public service corporations, which includes railroads, telephones and trolley systems, but excludes the Western Union property, amounts to \$401,030,000. The Western Union is excluded because of a suit pending in the courts enjoining the tax commission from assessing its property. All the town lots in the State are valued at \$308,621,877, and all personal property at \$474,101,255.

## MINERS KILLED AND HURT.

Twenty Men Being Hoisted When Runaway Truck Struck Train.

In a collision five men were killed, another is expected to die, and five others were seriously injured. The accident occurred at the Warrior Run colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, six miles from Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The men were being hoisted up a slope when a runaway mine car struck a train of mine cars on which were twenty men who were employed in the mine. Only six of them escaped injury. Those killed were horribly mangled.

## \$2,000,000 FIRE IN SOUTH.

Flames Sweep Through New Orleans Residential Section.

Fire which broke out in the center of the commercial district of New Orleans, swept over portions of three blocks, destroying a large number of wholesale houses, manufacturing plants, and small stores. Originating at Bienville and Chartres streets, the flames worked their way north as far as Conti street, and west toward Royal, causing a loss of \$2,000,000 before they were finally subdued.

## Sons of Veterans' Election.

The National Society of the Sons of Veterans elected the following officers: Commander-in-Chief, Edgar Allen, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, J. Vascellina, Paterson, N. J.; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, L. W. Alexander, Buffalo; Secretary, H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.; Treasurer, J. L. Rake, Reading, Pa.

## Mrs. Chadwick's Husband Falls.

Dr. Leroy B. Chadwick, husband of Carrie Chadwick, who died in the penitentiary, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Cleveland. His personal debts he places at \$1,750. While debts contracted through indorsing paper for his wife he places at about \$650,000. Dr. Chadwick's assets are \$175.

## Fire Rages in Idaho Town.

For eleven hours the people of Lane, Idaho, fought flames which threatened to destroy their town. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

## Chicago Milk Below Standard.

Government inspectors examined samples of milk shipped to Chicago from near by States and prosecutions will follow, because samples were below standard.

## Saved by Kermit Roosevelt.

At Oyster Bay, N. Y., Kermit Roosevelt, second son of the President, stopped a runaway pair of horses after a wild chase on a beach along the shore road into Bayville and probably saved the lives of Mrs. Frank Hill of New York and her two sons.

## Peach Prices Are Reduced.

Unprecedented receipts of peaches in Detroit, coupled with reports of a bumper crop all through Michigan and Ohio, have caused a fall of 10 cents below the last week. Peaches are now 52 below the price last year at this season.

## Thieves Get Away with \$12,000.

Five masked men dynamited the safe in the Provincial Bank at St. Eastache, ten miles from Montreal, Canada, and secured \$12,000. They held up the caretaker and kept a posse of citizens at bay with revolvers and made their escape to Montreal.

## NIGHT RAIDERS FIRE TOWNS.

Forced to Let Firemen Escape in Fleeing.

Heretofore the arrest of several suspected horse thieves is believed to be the cause of the attempt to destroy the towns of Lowry and Akaska, N. D., by night raiders at an early hour Monday morning. Both towns narrowly escaped being wiped out by fire. All the buildings are of frame structure and furnished good fuel for the flames. The towns are in Walworth county on the river between the Missouri and St. Louis railroads and only a few miles apart. Lowry was the first town raided. A general merchandise store was fired by the raiders and the flames spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. Seven masked men were seen riding away, but no attempt was made to follow, for the town was in danger of being destroyed. While the citizens were fighting the fire a telephone message was received from Akaska asking aid, and stating that the town had been fired. Similar messages were received at Hoven and other nearby towns. Six buildings were destroyed in each town, including the Farmers' State bank at Lowry. The hotel at Akaska was one of the burned buildings. No robberies are reported. The loss probably will reach about \$100,000.

## LEPER FOUND IN WASHINGTON.

Discovery of Diseased Pension Applicant Causes Alarm in Capital.

Washington is greatly agitated over the discovery of leprosy in the city. A victim of the scourge has been stalking the streets, eating in lunchrooms, riding in street cars and generally rubbing home with the disease for five days. By accident his condition was discovered when a physician was called to treat him for a trifling illness. The plague victim is John R. Early, whose home is in Lynn, N. C., and who as a veteran of the Spanish-American war came to Washington to apply for a pension. He is 35 years of age and has a wife and one child. Upon his arrival Early rented a room in a cheap boarding-house on Pennsylvania avenue, and then proceeded to see the town. For days he moved around untrammelled. On Friday, however, he called in a physician, who, upon seeing the patient, immediately pronounced him a leper. The local health authorities were summoned without loss of time and hastily transferred the victim to a detention tent on the outskirts of the city. There he is held under guard. Apprehensive that the scourge may have been spread by Early the authorities are keeping a vigilant watch for developments.

## 30 ARE SUFFOCATED IN MINE.

Men Entombed Alive When Fire Cuts Off Surface Connection.

More than thirty men were suffocated Wednesday morning in Halley-Ola mine No. 1 at Halleyville, Okla., when fire destroyed the hoisting shaft and air shaft and cut off air from the men below. Twenty-five bodies were removed from the mine following a successful three-hour battle with the flames. It is believed that six or eight more will be brought out. Twenty-five men were suffocated and some of their bodies were burned. After the entombed men had gone down in the cage a fire broke out, occasioned by the ignition of a barrel of oil which a miner was trying to divide. The flames spread at once to the hoisting shaft and the air shaft and all communication with the top was at once cut off. The Halley-Ola is owned by Dr. D. M. Halley, James Elliott and a number of Chicago and St. Louis capitalists.

## MAN EATEN ALIVE BY RED ANTS.

Sick Traveler, Overcome in California Road, Flee of Insects.

Burton B. Jarvis, aged 26, a contractor of 25 Chestnut street, Terre Haute, Ind., died in Los Angeles, Cal., after having been literally eaten alive by red ants. Jarvis, who was suffering with tuberculosis, started on Sunday to visit the cathedral in Los Angeles, but fell by the wayside, unconscious. The exposure induced pneumonia, which probably caused his death. As he lay half-conscious red ants attacked him and there were large spots on his body and legs eaten by the insects. When taken to the hospital Jarvis told the doctors of the agony he suffered as the insects swarmed over him and the scornful looks of the passers-by who thought he was drunk when he begged for assistance.

## Shortage in Sulfate Cause.

Alonso Walters, 55 years old, cashier of the Bank of Ellaville at Ellaville, Ga., was found dead in the lavatory of the Windsor hotel with a bullet hole in his forehead and a pistol at his side. It is said that an hour before a warrant had been issued for his arrest for alleged discrepancies at the bank amounting to about \$4,000.

## Rich Recluse Is a Suicide.

Herbert Fryer, an Englishman, a recluse and owner of a ranch of 5,731 acres, was found dead at his ranch house near Ventura, Cal., having died by his own hand. Fryer had taken a large caliber revolver and a rifle, placed the muzzles of both in his mouth and pulled the triggers simultaneously.

## Kills Neighbors Cause Unknown.

Meeting Edward Ford, a board carpenter for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the street in Bordentown, N. J., Joseph Hoover shot and killed him. Ford was shot four times. The men were neighbors and the motive for the deed is not known. Hoover, who was arrested, refuses to say anything.

## Fond Ends in a Death Duel.

George Britton and Frank Davis met at the Louisville & Nashville depot at Shawnee, Tenn., and engaged in a duel. Britton was shot five times, the fifth bullet penetrating his heart and killing him instantly. Davis is not expected to live. The shooting was the result of a feud.

## Kin of Rich Texas Barflies.

Giving up more than \$40,000 worth of stolen jewels, Harry Hill, brother of former Congressman George Hill of Paterson, N. J., and grandson of Henry King, wealthy silk manufacturer of that city, confessed to the police in Paterson that he was a burglar.

## \$100,000 Fire in East Omaha.

Damage approximately \$100,000 was caused by a fire in the coal chutes of the Omaha wagon works at East Omaha. Eight tons of lumber and their contents were consumed. The plant of the Omaha Saddle Tree Company was damaged to the extent of \$15,000 or \$20,000.

## Kate Rita Brother's Family.

Details are given in Yakutsk newspaper of cannibalism among the nomadic tribe of Lamuts in extreme northwestern Siberia. One of the nomads, driven desperate by hunger, devoured the bodies of his brother's wife and four children.

## JOHN J. GREENOUGH IS DEAD.

Inventor and Philosopher Made Millions for Others by Genius.

John J. Greenough, inventor, scientist, lawyer, student of medicine, philosopher, author of a book on the origin of superstition, and credited with having made millions for other persons, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William J. Chase, Brookline, near Boston, following a brief illness. Mr. Greenough was born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1812; the son of William and Mary Harrod Greenough. His early schooling was obtained in the public schools of Boston, and when a young man he took up the study of medicine. He later turned his attention to law. Still later he became devoted to the study of mechanical engineering, and his inventions followed rapidly. He was the first American to receive a patent on a sewing machine, the inventor of the shoe-sewing machine, the rights of which he sold for \$20,000, and the value of which is greater than \$3,000,000 to-day. He assisted in the mechanical construction of the first locomotive engine run by electricity and operated it from Washington. In 1837 he was offered a position in the patent office at Washington. He was superintendent until 1841, when he resigned and established himself in the practice of law at Washington.

## INCREASING IN PRODUCTION.

Statistics of Forty Years Show Soil Not Exhausted.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says that after forty years' investigation the Department of Agriculture was ready to say conclusively that American land is not wearing out. On the contrary, he said at the Iowa State fair in Des Moines, that its productivity, on the whole, was larger to-day than ten years ago. This is the first information upon the matter given out by the Secretary. The department has just ended an exhaustive and scientific investigation on the subject, and Secretary Wilson regards the result as conclusive. Taking the productivity of the soil of the country of ten years, between thirty and forty years ago, as the basis measured at 100 per cent, the Department of Agriculture has discovered that the productivity for the next ten years was 97 per cent, for the next ten years it was 94 per cent, and for the last ten years it was 108 per cent. "While the investigation discloses that the crop is better than that of ten and twenty years ago," said Secretary Wilson, "during the last ten years there was a bigger average crop per acre than during forty years."

## LOOT WAUKEGAN POSTOFFICE.

Thieves Perpetrate Daring Burglary and Escape.

Dynamite was exploded the other night on the Waukegan (Ill.) postoffice and in a spectacular raid carried off everything of value the place contained. Forging upon the safe they found plunder worth \$3,000 in postage stamps and cash. They sawed their way into the office through a stairway, the top of which rested on the ceiling, and dropped twelve feet to the floor. The way in which the safe had been opened mystified the postmaster, Charles Q. Wagoner, when he arrived in the morning. Dynamite had been used, but the locks had been turned as neatly as if the burglars knew the combination. A fresh supply of stamps had just been received by the postmaster and the police are working on the theory that the daring robbery was committed by some one who had a knowledge of this fact. A widespread man hunt was begun at once following the discovery of the robbery.

## WEALTHY CATTLE MAN SUICIDE.

Poor Health Causes John H. Briggs to Commit Suicide.

John Henry Briggs, aged 62 years, a millionaire cattle raiser, shot and killed himself at his home in Attica, Ind. He owned 2,000 acres of valuable land in Warren county. Standing before a mirror he shoved the muzzle of a 38-caliber revolver into his mouth and pressed the trigger. The bullet went through his brain. His wife rushed into the room and found the body. Briggs had lived in Warren county all his life. He served in the Civil War, being a member of the 135th Indiana volunteers. Despondency due to poor health was the cause of his suicide.

## TRY TO BURN BOY AT STAKE.

Two Youngsters Are Arrested on Complaint of Father of Victim.

On complaint of Simon Barbagel the New York police have arrested Annie Arbincho and Joseph Asella, each 9 years old. Barbagel alleged that the two boys had attacked his 5-year-old son John on Aug. 10, tied him to a post in the cellar of the house where they lived, and set fire to him. He charged also that they had sprinkled gunpowder in the flames. Young Barbagel was severely burned, but is now out of danger.

## Bull Weevil Damage Less.

The United States Bureau of entomology has just completed a special investigation to determine the present status of the boll weevil. In this work entomologists have visited Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas. The result indicates the damage by the weevil to be considerably less this year than in 1907.

## Robbers Shoot and Stab Victim.

In Cleveland Stephen Rosinski was fatally shot by two negro hold-up men. Angry because no money was found on their victim, one of the highwaymen plunged a knife into Rosinski's body several times as he lay prostrate on the sidewalk. He is dying.

## Will Build Two Big Steamers.

The Pittsburgh Steamship Company has placed an order with the American Shipbuilding Company for two 600-foot steel freight steamers to cost \$800,000. The boats are to be ready for next season. They will be built at the Lorain shipyard, which has been idle all summer.

## Bull Wrecks Train Four Dead.

Four persons were killed near Eugene, Oregon, when the Cottage Grove local train of the Southern Pacific struck a bull on the track and was piled up in the ditch.

## Canadian Hardware House Burned.

Fire partially destroyed the hardware warehouse and store of Ilce Lewis & Son, Toronto. The loss is estimated at \$140,000; fully covered by insurance.

## Satellite Condemns Church.

Rev. Albert H. Trick, retired Presbyterian minister, wrote a letter condemning the modern church and killed himself.

## Another Stage in Robbery.

The lone highwayman held up another stage, this time in Wyoming, and secured \$1,500; his loot in the Yellowstone Park robbery being more than \$20,000.

## FITZGERALD ARRESTED FOR \$173,000 THEFT.

Former Assenting Teller of Chicago Subtreasury Released on Bonds of \$10,000.

## CRIME EIGHTEEN MONTHS OLD.

Taking of Former Official Follows Detectives' Investigation Offer to Sell Big Bills.

George W. Fitzgerald, who was discharged as assenting teller of the United States subtreasury at Chicago a year ago following the mysterious disappearance of \$173,000 from the vaults of the government treasury house, was arrested early Sunday on a state warrant charging him with the crime, and was arraigned before Judge Arthur H. Chetlain Monday.

Fitzgerald was released by Judge Chetlain on \$10,000 bonds, the hearing being continued for a week. The bondsman are James Keith, 3720 Wabash avenue, formerly in the cooperative business, and John C. McCafferty, treasurer of the United States Tent and Outing Company.

## Arrested at His Home.

Fitzgerald was arrested at his home, 943 Chase avenue, on a warrant sworn out before Judge Chetlain by Herbert F. Young, head of the Young agency. The detective manager acted under the orders of Subtreasurer Boldenweek when he made the arrest.

The arrest of the former teller took on some of the spectacular. "No warning was given him until Detective Joseph Kinder of State's Attorney Henly's office and Detective Young dashed up to the house in an automobile. When the bell rang at his new home early Sunday morning, the former assenting teller responded in person. The pressing of a button and flooded the porch with electric light. Fitzgerald opened the door and the detectives announced their mission.

"I know what you want," he said. "Never mind reading the warrant."

"I prefer to read it," said one of the detectives.

The prisoner's wife appeared suddenly and intuitively she grasped the situation. "My God, they have got him," she cried, the detectives say, and swooned, but soon recovered herself. Fitzgerald was granted permission to kiss his children good-bye, and was then taken to the La Salle street offices of the Young Detective Agency in an automobile. He was held in the offices of the agency until 2 o'clock in the morning, when he was taken to the county jail and locked up.

It is said that representatives of the government secret service department in Chicago are skeptical and inclined to discredit the evidence gathered by the Young Agency, operatives of which have trailed Fitzgerald for months. While Fitzgerald was long under suspicion and was dismissed following the failure of the government detectives to detect the thief, evidence against him strong enough to warrant his arrest was never unearthed by the federal authorities. Herbert F. Young, head of the agency which caused the arrest of Fitzgerald, is confident, however, that he has landed the man responsible for the theft. Mr. Young has hinted that one of two prominent men suspected of being accomplices in the gigantic theft has made a partial confession of his part in the crime.

## Alleged Offer to Sell Bills Stirs.

The alleged offer of Fitzgerald to dispose of two \$1,000 bills to Col. Harry C. Gano, superintendent of A. Booth & Co.'s cold storage plant for \$500 each, is the newest link in the chain of evidence against the former teller according to operatives of the Young Agency. Much of the money which disappeared from the subtreasury was in bills of the \$1,000 denomination, and Young declares that he had indisputable evidence that Fitzgerald had some of these greenbacks in his possession. While he did not make good his offer to dispose of the large bills, the detectives say that others overheard his offer to Col. Gano.

On the other hand, Attorney Edward R. Litzinger, who has been retained by the prisoner, laughs at the idea that his client is guilty and says that the affair is likely to turn out seriously for those who caused the arrest. The fact that the Federal authorities knew nothing of the hunt for the man who took the \$173,000 and the fact that the State's Attorney's office was cognizant of the whole case for weeks before Fitzgerald was arrested is looked upon by the lawyers as a further complication.

## More Trouble for a Strike.

Gov. Comer of Alabama has ordered two regiments into camp in the mining section around Birmingham, following the lynching of a negro striker, Will Milam, accused of dynamiting the home of a strike breaker.

## Officers Fear Lynching.

The Pensacola (Fla.) sheriff and deputy who fired into a lynching party with fatal effect, have been threatened with violence and one deputy has fled the city. The sheriff says he will stand his ground.

## Switzerland Vote to Strike.

The Lackawanna railway was on the verge of a general clean owing to the proposed strike of the switchmen. The union of the latter voted to go out unless two men discharged at Buffalo were reinstated. The company had refused to reinstate, saying that in a day they could get more competent men to take the places of the strikers from the ranks of the unemployed.

The bureau of immigration since Feb. 1 has sent 1,000 aliens from the cities to farming districts where they were needed as laborers.

## MILITIAMAN KLEIN IS SURRENDERED.

National Guard Officers Procure Bond for Slayer of Boy in Kankakee.

Private Joseph B. Klein of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard was surrendered to the authorities at Kankakee by Captain Henry Barrett Chamberlain, personal representative of General E. C. Young.

Private Klein, who killed Earle Nelson with a bayonet in Kankakee, while the First Regiment was passing through the city en route to Springfield, was released in bonds of \$10,000 furnished by the Illinois Surety Company and went to Chicago with Captain Chamberlain, Major James Miles, Captain Perry B. Coffin and Signal Sergeant C. H. Lech-litter. He was taken to the First Regiment armory and later permitted to proceed to his home.

General Young, in command of the troops at Springfield, returned to Chicago and discussed the Klein case. He declared that the evidence before the military tribunal showed conclusively that Private Klein, in forcing young Nelson from the regimental train at Kankakee, acted solely from a motive of military duty.

"When the State's Attorney of Kankakee demanded that I deliver Private Klein," said General Young, "I refused to do so. I exercised my discretionary power, advised by the Attorney General, on the ground that to deliver Klein at that time to the civil authorities would be destructive of the morale of the troops. I might as well have sent them back to Chicago had I complied, because they would have felt that they had no right to use the weapons given them."

Twenty more indictments returned by the special grand jury in Springfield inquiring into the recent race riots brings the total of the three days' inquisition to thirty-one. One is against George Richardson, whose alleged assault upon Mrs. Mabelle Hallman precipitated the uprising. The remaining thirty are against alleged participants in the work of the mob.

J. W. Bechtel, William W. Sage and "Ferry" O'Toole are under arrest, charged with complicity in the rioting and are awaiting grand jury investigation. The authorities will endeavor to fasten the crime of murder upon Bechtel, alleging that he participated actively in the lynching of Scott Burton. Sage is alleged to have fired five shots into the body of Burton as it swung from the tree to which it had been strung. O'Toole's offense is alleged to have been the throwing of bricks. William Sutton has been singled out as the man who made the attack upon Mayor Reece when the Mayor attempted to address the mob during the attack upon Loper's restaurant.

It is understood that residents of Riverport, Sherman and other villages and the towns in the vicinity of Springfield will be caught in the net. It is said that several of them were in the front ranks of the rioters.

The local authorities have the situation so well in hand that the First Cavalry Regiment was sent home, leaving only the Seventh Infantry on the ground.

The coroner's jury in the case of Louis Johnson, who was killed in the riot at Loper's restaurant, decided that the boy was shot, but the jury is unable to fix the responsibility. The belief has been that Johnson died from injuries sustained by falling glass.

## BEIJING TO ANNEX THE CONGO.

Deputies Pass Bill 63 to 55—Financial Responsibility Open.

After several months of bitter struggle, the Belgium Chamber of Deputies adopted the Congo annexation treaty by 63 votes to 55, and although this



KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

action probably will insure the solution of the great Congo problem, there still remains open the important question of Belgium's financial responsibility. The passage of the treaty by the Chamber of Deputies means that the annexation of the state to Belgium is now practically assured, as the Senate and King Leopold are ready to indorse the bill.

## TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

Falling to meet her husband at the Minneapolis Union depot, Mrs. Letitia, a Russian woman, wandered aimlessly about the streets until she was half starved when the police took her in charge, found her a home and sent her baby to the hospital, where it died. For three weeks husband and wife hunted for each other before they met accidentally. The reunited couple, together with their only remaining child, a boy 3 years old, have established a household in northeast Minneapolis.

The wool market for Montana was topped at Miles City with 18 1/2 cents for one clip and 18 1/4 cents for two others. Miles City will ship about 7,000,000 pounds this year.

At Galena, Ill., Judge Alfred M. Craig, more than 70 years old and one of Galena's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Davis, who is 30 years his junior. The groom served the State of Illinois as judge of the Supreme Court three terms. The couple left for Old Orchard Beach, Me., where the honeymoon will be spent and where it is said their romance started.

## EX-SENATOR VILAS SUCCEUMS TO DISEASE.

Wisconsin Man Who Held Two Cabinet Posts Under Cleveland Is Dead.

## IMPROVED THE MAIL SERVICE.

Statesman Lingered for Five Weeks After Second Stroke of Paralysis.

Colonel William F. Vilas died in Madison, Wis., at 10:45 o'clock Thursday morning following five weeks of illness.

When Dr. Philip Fox called upon the colonel that morning he found him unusually cheerful and bright, and believed he showed signs of remarkable improvement. Shortly after 10 o'clock, while the nurses were administering a bath to the patient, they noticed that he weakened very quickly. An attempt was made to reach the doctor, but Colonel Vilas died before he could be called.

Dr. Charles H. Vilas, of New York, who has been staying at the home, was not present. Dr. Fox believes that the immediate cause of death was a second stroke of paralysis.

Colonel Vilas suffered a cerebral hemorrhage early on the morning of July 20 at his home in Madison.

## Sketch of His Career.

William F. Vilas was peculiarly the foremost citizen of Madison, Wis., for in that classic town he lived since his eleventh year leaving it only to go to war or to remove temporarily to Washington while in the public service.

At the time of his death he was the working member of the commission of five which had in charge the erection of Wisconsin's new \$5,000,000 capitol building and he was also a member of the State board appointed to supervise the erection of Wisconsin's memorial monument to the soldiers of the State who fell at the siege of Vicksburg.

Colonel Vilas came of good political stock, his father, Judge Levi Vilas, having been a member of the Vermont legislature and later prominent in Wisconsin official life, a member of the legislature and a number of important commissions. Colonel Vilas was born in 1840.

## Member of Cleveland Cabinet.

Gradually, however, after he had achieved at the age of 30 the practical leadership of the Wisconsin bar, he became a member of the Democratic national committee and active in the party councils, with the result that when Cleveland was elected president he was offered and accepted the place of postmaster general in his cabinet, resigning his seat in the legislature to do so. There he made a record for unwinding miles of red tape that cumbered the department and placing the administration of the postoffice on a businesslike and sound basis.

He had scarcely finished that task when Secretary Lamar resigned from the department of the interior and President Cleveland appointed Colonel Vilas to the vacancy.

When the campaign of 1890 opened Colonel Vilas took the leadership of his party in the State and conducted a brilliant fight on local issues. A Democratic legislature was seated in consequence and Colonel Vilas was elected United States Senator from Wisconsin. In the Senate he made a record during his six years of service for consummate ability in affairs of state, particularly in those matters before Congress touching on constitutional law.

During the latter years of his life Colonel Vilas devoted himself to his law practice



# MICHIGAN MATTERS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONCISELY CONDENSED

## BURN HOUSE TO CONCEAL THEFT.

Believed to Have Destroyed Dwelling After Stealing Invention.

Burning a house to conceal the theft of a valuable invention is the course George Butler believes was taken by a man at his home in Grand Rapids at 3 o'clock the other morning. Butler is employed by the Citizens Telephone Co. and had made an invention which he thought would be of great value. It is believed it had to do with telephony, though Butler refuses to discuss it. The other night was the first time the house had been alone for some time, all the family being out of the city. There is every evidence that every drawer in the house had been ransacked and Butler's invention, which he says was no larger than a quinine and in a safe place, is missing. He believes the house was fired to cover the theft of the invention. The loss on the house was about \$1,000, though the loss on the invention is almost irreparable according to Butler.

## RAGS NEARLY SMOTHER MAN.

Tumbles Into Pile While Fighting Grand Rapids Blaze.

Fire in the plant of the Grand Rapids Bag and Metal Company in Grand Rapids caused damage of \$10,000, with insurance of about \$4,000. The fire started in the third story from unknown cause. Ident. Esterhill, while working in the building, fell from the third to the second story and was badly bruised. Ladder man H. C. Mankly tumbled from the second story to the basement, landing in a pile of smothering rags which kept rolling in on him as fast as he tried to climb out, nearly suffocating him. Three men rushed to his aid and dragged him out or he might have been drowned in rags.

## LAYS FORTY-MILE EXTENSION.

Ann Arbor Railroad Expanding Its System.

The Ann Arbor Railroad Company has started work on laying 40 miles of track from Thompsonville south, using heavy steel rails and the best ties. The extension will represent an investment of half a million dollars. Robert W. Tawse, superintendent of motor power, stated that when this extension was completed, other extensions will be undertaken. The Ann Arbor shops are using a large force of men and the management says they are running nearer full time than any other railroad shops in Michigan.

## ORDERS CANINES SHOT.

Menominee in Terror as Result of Mad Dog Scare.

Fearing a general epidemic of hydrophobia, Mayor Spies of Menominee issued a proclamation that all dogs must be either chained or muzzled for a period of sixty days. Several dogs suffering from rabies were killed by the police within the past few days, but as the canines were at large it is feared that other dogs were bitten by them. Andrew Anderson, the man who was severely bitten by a mad dog, was sent to the Pasteur Institute at Ann Arbor at the expense of the city.

## GRAFF GETS SIX MONTHS.

Former Joliet Pastor Pleads to Charge of His Wife.

Rev. Benjamin Graff, former pastor of the Joliet, Ill., Baptist church, who was arrested several weeks ago in company with Miss Elmer Martin of Battle Creek for whom he is alleged to have deserted his wife, was sentenced by Judge Knapp of Kalamazoo to six months in the Detroit house of correction after he had pleaded guilty to a statutory charge. He made a plea for clemency and the judge read him a severe lecture.

## GIRL DIES FROM BURNS.

14-Year-Old Irene Thoma Meets Terrible End in Berry Camp.

Irene Thoma, aged 14, died from burns received while near a campfire in a berry-picking camp near Wellsburg. She had been left in charge of the small children and in pulling them away from the fire her clothes caught and before help arrived she was fatally burned. She was taken to Sault Ste. Marie for medical attendance, and lived until the next afternoon.

## CHILD KILLED BY HORSE.

Trampled Under Hoofs While Playing About Stable.

Falling under a horse's feet while playing about the stable in her father's barn, Bernadine, five-year-old daughter of George Kelley, a Caledonia township farmer, was trampled under and almost instantly killed, her head being crushed. An older brother, who was busy doing the chores, discovered the child's body a few minutes later.

## Killed by Train.

George Oppell, employed at Stocks' mill in Hillsdale, was killed by a train. He was caught between a moving freight car and the freight dock and crushed. He leaves a family.

## Shoots Wife and Kills Self.

Philip Weir, 34 years old, shot and killed his wife at their home at De Tray, and then committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. Weir had been married previously and the couple quarreled when Mrs. Weir challenged the validity of their marriage.

## New Manager on the Ground.

W. C. Brand, formerly general manager of the Kalamazoo and West Virginia railway, has been appointed general manager of the Lake Superior corporation.

## Collapse of Tower Injures Two.

Rolla Buck of Muskegon and James L. Kille of Grand Rapids were probably fatally injured by the collapse of a steel tower being erected at the new water works in Grand Rapids. Buck and Kille were working on a tank on top of the tower, which was 100 feet high.

## To Face Fraud Charge.

Charles Rusk, wanted in San Francisco to answer a charge of grand larceny, waived extradition and started for Detroit from San Francisco. Rusk is alleged to have taken the \$4,000 insurance money received by a widow.

# Political Comment

No "Revolution" in Sight.

The head of Mr. Bryan's literary bureau says: "A political revolution is at hand. All signs point to a change of party control of the government in 1908." If there are any such signs that personage ought to point them out. Mr. Bryan has not yet mentioned any of them, and he would be likely to see them if anybody could. And if he saw any of them he would quickly tell his countrymen about them.

One of the indications of a revolution in the presidency comes in the congressional elections two years ahead. This presidential election always comes. When the Republicans carried the House of Representatives in 1893 the victory of 1890 in the presidency was foreshadowed. In 1874 the Democrats won the House of Representatives for the first time since 1830, and the drop in the Republican vote for the presidency two years later was so steep that Hayes obtained a majority of only one vote in the electoral college. The Republican setback in the congressional canvass of 1882 presaged the victory for Cleveland two years later, just as the cutting of the Democratic margin in the House close to the vanishing point in 1890 foretold the victory which Harrison won in 1888. The Republican reverse in the congressional canvass of 1890 and the Democratic overthrow in a like canvass in 1894 presaged a big defeat

for the party in each case in the presidential canvass two years later. Nobody has detected any such symptom of coming Republican disaster. In the congressional campaign of 1906 the Republicans won a majority of fifty-eight in the House of Representatives. Overconfidence prevented them from making it larger, but it is large enough for practical purposes. Every Democrat as well as every Republican, on reading the returns in November, 1906, say that all the signs were favorable for another big Republican triumph in 1908. If there were any reason to suppose that the people were tired of Republican domination the evidence of it would have appeared in the congressional campaign two years ago. Nothing of the sort came to hand. Neither Bryan nor any other sensible Democrat has any hope of Democratic success in 1908. In order to preserve the party organization a ticket had to be put up. The man at the head of the ticket, however, will not exhibit the faintest surprise when he learns, on the night of November 3, that the third battle turned out just as the first and the second battles did.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Bryan Acceptance. The character of Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance is best described as Bryanesque. He has never delivered any address which was more typical of the man. His most earnest advocates will find difficulty in discovering either anything new or anything expressed in a fresh manner.

The due to the speech is the want of policy. He has nothing to shout for except the awful things of which the opposing party is guilty. It gives his acceptance a tone of gray: it is as colorless as lithia water. It suggests a flabby handshake. Bryan has strength and vim and eloquence and poetry when he has something vital to advocate, but this year he is lacking entirely in the material with which to go ghost dancing.

When Mr. Bryan prepared his acceptance, he took the easiest path of those which stretched before him. He might have chosen to confine himself to an elaborate approbation of his party's platform. He might have presented, with the acknowledged skill which is his, the plans for which he has pledged his support. He might have pleaded, indeed, for an opportunity to display his statecraft, since this speech will probably be read more than any other he will make during the campaign. But he chose the way which,



Uncle Sam—I suppose we've got to have tariff revision, but we should take mighty good care to have the right kind of revision. What with diminished revenues, manufacturers reduced 10 per cent, wholesale and retail business cut in two in the middle, idle locomotives and freight cars, and 2,000,000 wage-earners out of work, we certainly don't want tariff reduction.

plank in the Republican platform means. The clothing and millinery stores to-day must be doing a big business at Denver if Mr. Clark is able to back up his offer, and from all reports he is not enjoying the financial straits that the Democratic party would have people believe is still with us.

The tariff plank of all Republican conventions has always meant protection to American labor, the payment of the highest wages on the face of the earth to the largest number of people, and the greatest business expansion that has ever been enjoyed by any country, at any time, since the beginning of time. That is what the tariff plank has always meant. That is what it still means, and if the language in which the present tariff plank is couched is not plain to Mr. Clark he should know by long established precedent and laws as enacted by Congress what that plank means, although every letter and every syllable should be blotted out and made wholly illegible. It means: Prosperity.—Fairmont "West Virginian."

Rubber-Tongued Oratory. All this fuss about Bryan's accepting \$1,000 from phonograph companies for talking campaign speeches for their records amounts to nothing. If a candidate for the presidency of the United States wants to cheapen himself to that extent the voters of the country will have an opportunity next November to protest in a manner that will be effective.

Mr. Bryan says he turned the money over to the state campaign committee as a personal contribution. But no one has heard of his disposing in that manner of his enormous profits from his newspaper, The Commoner, which he has used with great success during the past four years in booming his candidacy and incidentally increasing his bank account.

With Bryan and Hearst both printing newspapers during the campaign the voters will doubtless get a pretty good line on the rival candidates, for each editor will occasionally say something that will give food for reflection. Meanwhile Mr. Taft will go smiling on his way, his hosts of friends all over the country boosting him all the time. Taft and his cause need neither hired photographers nor personally owned newspapers.

Time to Smoke Up. He—I've money to burn. She—Then I'm your match.

# TRUSTS AND PROTECTION.

Weakness of the Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party's promise to remove the tariff from trust made goods is one it would not undertake to redeem if given power.

Take sugar for example. We have what is called the Sugar Trust. But the Democratic states of the South and the sugar beet growing states of the West demand protection for their sugar, and a Democratic majority in Congress would not think of denying it. And what is true of sugar is true of tobacco and many other articles.

It is also proposed to deny protection to industries whose products are sold abroad at less than domestic prices. This is equally impracticable if protection is to be continued as a system. There are so many reasons why products may on occasion be sold abroad at less than domestic prices that the fact of such sales is not at all conclusive as to the existence of a domestic monopoly, or as to any particular industry's independence of protection.

The true principle is protection limited to the needs of the industries adapted to the resources of our country. The question of whether the domestic industry is monopolized or dominated by one or two large concerns is not material. The professed purpose of the law is to protect labor, and therefore the material question is the needs of the industry, free or monopolized, which employs the labor. It is the question of what protection, if any, the domestic industry needs to control the home market against foreign competition. If a sale is made abroad at a discount on domestic prices the fact is material only as it may bear on the question of whether protection is needed to enable the home industry to dominate the home market. It should not be accepted as conclusive evidence on this point. Otherwise, a sale of packing house products or of American tobacco abroad at a discount on domestic prices would be warrant for withdrawing protection from our producers of live stock and tobacco.

The duty of Congress is to ascertain the actual needs of the industry through the best evidence obtainable and then limit its protection to these needs.—Dubuque Times.

## Bryan and Wool.

In his speech at Des Moines the other day Bryan had something to say about the tariff on wool, but just what his point was had not been made clear when the engine bell sounded and he was obliged to hurry back to his car. But as far as he had gone Mr. Bryan appeared to be trying to make out that the farmers of Iowa, and inferentially, those of the whole country, don't know beans when the bag is open, and are easily deluded into applauding contradictory propositions in the same speech. That matter is respectfully referred to the aforesaid farmers, with glance Novemberward.

But Mr. Bryan mentioned wool, and the tariff thereon. Mr. Bryan's platform, adopted by Mr. Bryan's convention at Denver, promises "a reduction of the tariff upon the necessities of life." That means, among other things, "free wool." The wool industry in Iowa is not large, but there is a big production of wool in sections of the country where Mr. Bryan would like to get votes.

And what then? "Did not," asks the New York Times, "the census of sheep show a falling off of 10,000,000 during the last Democratic administration, and has the poor farmer yet recovered from that massacre of the innocent sheep, like that now prepared for himself to make a Bryan holiday? Has not the price of territory, best land, staple, clean, risen from 30 cents to 60 cents under Republican administration, and shall the hands of the clock be turned backward? In other words, will the farmer chip in for Bryan and free wool? We throw out. Bryan and ruin look alike to the Western rancher, and he would rather vote for the Old Boy himself."

Next time Bryan feels like being facetious about the tariff at the expense of the farmer, whose perception he seems to think peculiarly dull, he would better at least avoid wool.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Constructive and Destructive. The Republican party promises a revision of the tariff; revision upward as well as revision downward. That is a constructive policy.

The Democratic party promises a reduction of the tariff, "toward a revenue basis." That is a destructive policy. One party upholds protection as indispensable to the maintenance of high wages and a high standard of living and as insuring "a reasonable profit" alike to wage payers and wage earners. The other party disregards the interests of wage payers and wage earners, and by promising immediate free trade in all imports competing with trust-made articles, promises immediate free trade in practically all competing articles.

Never was the issue more sharply defined than now: Protection versus Free Trade.

International Trust. The international trust appears to be growing in favor. The American concern which manufactures a large part of the steel consumed in the United States is reaching out for plants in Canada, and if the signs are not misleading the Dominion government instead of "shooing" it away is actually ready to welcome its appearance on Canadian soil. The Canadians are after manufacturers and they do not bother much about the method of their introduction. All they ask is to see them established in their territory.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Climatic Disappointment. "Do you think there is any reliable way of foretelling the weather?" "Yep," answered Farmer Cornsack. "Just think of the kind you don't want and then prophesy it."—Washington Star.

## A Soft Heart.

Mrs. Hushburn—Della, have you pitied the prince?



# LABOR WORLD

Boston Hebrew painters and paperhangers are again organizing a union.

There is a movement to establish a labor temple for Memphis (Tenn.) trade unions.

At New Orleans, La., a permanent arbitration board for labor disputes has been completed.

The Waterville (Me.) textile workers have applied for a charter from the United Textile Workers.

The annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held at Halifax in September.

There is a movement under way to organize a building trades section of the American Federation of Labor in Fargo, N. D.

New York Typographical Union ("Big Six") has transferred \$5,000 to a special fund to be paid out to its out-of-work members.

The International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America has increased the membership more than 9,000 since April 1.

New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad clerks' lodges will make a further effort to have a system agreement made between the road and the clerks.

The American section of the boot and shoe workers' international body now has more than \$100,000 in its emergency fund, the money being in banks and drawing interest.

A wage agreement for the ensuing year was adopted recently at a conference between representatives of the steel interests and of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Average hourly wages in the United States in 1907 were higher than in any other year of the period, 1890 to 1907, and more than 20 per cent higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900.

The union of stationary firemen of Pittsburgh, Pa., has established a night school, held once a week, when experienced union men lecture on topics connected with the everyday work of the trade.

The French laundries at San Francisco, Cal., have reported that the Japanese laundries are seriously affecting their business and have promised to support the Anti-Japanese League morally and financially.

The conciliation board of the Northumberland (England) miners, at a meeting held recently, agreed upon a 2 1/2 per cent reduction, making a total reduction this year of 3 1/2 per cent, after a long period of continuous advances in wages.

It is estimated that there are 84,100 men idle in the building trade in New York City. Of the 100,000 skilled mechanics in the city 40,000 are still idle. Labor leaders express surprise that working conditions have not improved more rapidly.

The law limiting the work of women and children in factories to fifty-four hours a week was amended by the Massachusetts Legislature to read fifty-six hours, and was then passed with a proviso that it should not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1910.

The first annual report and balance sheet of the National Union of Journalists shows that the union, which twelve months ago had not one formally constituted branch, has now a large number in England and Wales, which embrace a membership of over 1,000.

San Francisco (Cal.) Lodge No. 63, International Association of Machinists, which has under its care Golden West Lodge of Machinists' Apprentices, has adopted a plan by which the youngsters are to be instructed by lectures on the different branches of the trade.

It has already been decided by the leather workers that they will make a universal demand for the eight-hour day within the next two years, but no definite time has been set. The object of their meeting at Kansas City, Mo., in September is to determine the date.

Frank Feeney of Philadelphia, a prominent member of the Elevator Constructors' Union of Philadelphia, Pa., and for many years president of the Central Labor Union at that city, has been appointed to the office of elevator inspector. The position carries a salary of \$3,500 a year.

A reorganization of the building trades unions has been brought about in Buffalo, N. Y., after many years of warfare. The new organization is a branch of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The Buffalo branch has a membership of about 10,000.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Western Bar Iron Association have reached a settlement affecting 10,000 men in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. The puddlers are reduced from last year's scale about 18 per cent, and the finishers accept an average cut of nearly 2 per cent.

Charles W. Marker, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, recently visited an overall factory at the progressive little city of Romeville, Tenn., and reports it as the finest example of the benefits of organization he has seen. Not a child is employed in any capacity, every worker is a union man, and not a particle of dirt or speck of dust is visible from engine room to office. It is a safe prediction that no cases of consumption will be developed in such environments.

The Journeymen Bakers' Society of the United Kingdom have taken a vote modifying their eight-hour bill, which now permits of relays of eight hours. The decision was carried by a very large majority, the vote being one of the largest ever taken in connection with the union.

Serious mining catastrophes recorded in the United Kingdom last year have resulted in an increase in the death rate from 1.29 in 1906 to 1.33 in 1907, but freedom from accidents is greater in the galleries of the United Kingdom than in those of other countries, except Austria and Belgium.

Printers are greatly interested in a movement to exhibit photographs and literature of the Union Printers' Home and Tuberculosis Sanatorium Annex at Colorado Springs, Colo., at the coming world's tuberculosis congress, which will be held in Washington, D. C., the latter part of September.

New Bedford (Mass.) Weavers' Union has laid over the proposed amendment making it obligatory for members to have their families enrolled in their respective organizations before becoming eligible to hold any office in the union or to represent the union in any labor convention or central labor body.



# WASHINGTON

The bureau of immigration and naturalization is doing most effective work in diverting hundreds of poor aliens from the crowded centers of the country to fertile farms and other places where there is a demand for that class of laborers.

This bureau is charged by an act of Congress with the great undertaking of promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens and others seeking employment, but the actual work of distribution is conducted by the information branch of the immigration service in New York City. The method employed is to send out cards to all persons unable to secure necessary help, including farm laborers, common laborers and mechanics. Whatever kind of help is needed is indicated by the replies on the return postal cards. About 900,000 cards have been scattered broadcast over the country, and it is estimated that altogether about 4,000,000 cards will be sent out in the near future. From February 1 last to the close of June nearly 1,000 aliens and others had been sent in response to applications to various parts of the country. Twenty-six nationalities are represented in this distribution and the employment secured was principally farm work.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission announced that it would start a thorough investigation of the reasonableness of any increased freight rates, was generally taken to mean that the President was thus answering the protest of the shipping interests against the proposed advance. Only two days before the Receivers and Shippers' Association of Cincinnati had addressed a public letter to the President, charging that the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island had deliberately ignored the mandate of the court and asking if there is no power in the land "to reach railroad companies that brush aside the decrees of our courts." The statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives notice that a close check is being kept on all increases in rates and, while admitting that it can not legally do anything toward altering rates before they have been in effect and complaints filed, it intimates that preliminary investigation on its own motion is possible and that this would make action very prompt. The presumption that prosecution would follow is apparent.

Secretary Taft states that a report he has received from Governor Magoon describing with great detail the conditions in Cuba is most satisfactory, with reference to the turning over of the island to the Cuban authorities in February next as proposed by the President's proclamation. Judging from the report, the Secretary is satisfied that the complete transfer of authority will be accomplished without friction.

By direction of the President, Secretary of War Wright has begun an investigation of the charge made by certain New England manufacturers of clothing that the uniforms of the American army have been made in England, especially the khaki uniforms. Wright said that no such contracts had been let under the direction of Secy. Taft.

Another invention is about to be introduced on the Indian reservations by Commissioner Leupp. Its ultimate aim is to make short hair fashionable. The commissioner proposes that official barbers shall be stationed at all Indian agencies and reservations. Lists of eligibles for appointment as barbers soon will be prepared by the civil service commission.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Borah, of Idaho, the President has removed from office United States District Attorney Rulick, the man who pressed the land fraud prosecution against Borah, resulting in an acquittal. At the same time the resignation of Marshall Rounds was called for, he having been the official who co-operated with Rulick in that case.

Postmaster General Von L. Meyer has issued the expected order requiring that all papers printed in any language except English shall submit translations of their contents for examination. The effect is to be the virtual exclusion of the radical foreign press which could not afford the expense of translation.

Secretary of the treasury has decided to retire the \$20,000,000 issue of outstanding 8 per cent bonds issued in 1898, to supply funds for the war with Spain. He will not redeem the bonds, but will refund them into 2 per cent bonds, which banks will probably be glad to get as a basis for new circulation.

The converted yacht Mayflower, which for several seasons has done duty as the special dispatch boat for the President, and which had a collision while on the trip to Newport, recently, with the President and family on board, has been ordered to Caribbean waters to aid in the patrol of Hayti or other disturbed sections of the West Indies. Her first destination is Port-au-Prince, Hayti, relieving the gunboat Paducah.

President Roosevelt has appointed three commissioners to represent the United States on the joint international committee to investigate the opium question in the far East. They are Thomas Burke, an attorney of Seattle; Dr. Hamilton Wright, of Maine, and Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American legation at Peking.

Having reached the age limit for active service, Rear Admiral Cowles, brother-in-law of the President, was placed upon the retired list.



# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

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## The Great Power

By Henry Oyan

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Of course, there is no reason why you should believe this story. Judging by all rational standards, the tale is quite impossible in this day and age. You can hear the story told almost any sunny day, if you will linger in the little 'dobe' squares or along the roads that are in the vicinity of Lidefense, where the air is so dry and light that there is nothing to breathe for, and there is sun, and sun, and the only material things are the dark, clear-cut shadows on the light sand.

San Miguel—a hundred dirty, red 'dobe' houses, an old mission, and a great square—lies to the south and west of Lidefense, on the very edge of the never-changing desert of yellow sands. At Lidefense there are boards and sidewalks, and some of the houses have even floors in them; but at Miguel this is all left behind and there is only the atmosphere of the old 'dobe' with the clay floors, the crumbling mission, and absolutely naught to suggest the year or the century.

Bradley, the northern doctor, came to Miguel because of many things, according to the people of the village. He was a bank robber, this blue-eyed man of the north; he had killed a man; he had weak lungs; he was there to write of the old mission; to let the modern world of the eastern and northern states know how near they were to the seventeenth century and the miracles of the church.

The reason for Bradley's presence in Miguel was quite inconsequential and trivial. Miguel was 300 miles from the railroad. So Bradley came.

There was peace and rest, long sunny days and cool nights, during which there was nothing to do but sit in a long chair and soak in the joy of living, and this is what Bradley needed. But the fact which is of importance is that it was at Miguel that Bradley met Meta.

Bradley had dreamed of Meta for the better half of his life. He had dreamed of her while a boy at school; she had followed him through his medical studies, to Germany, where his education was completed, and all through the rest of his 31 years. He went to balls where the women were by all accorded the palm for beauty and found himself wondering why none of them were like Meta. He was entirely practical, was Bradley, but Meta was in his dreams for a good share of the time, else he would have been married long ago.

This discovery in itself was nothing so remarkable, for many a man of the north has found in the eyes of the girls of Meta's people that for which he searched long and vainly among the maidens of his own north. Many men have done so—and forgotten. Bradley was different. Bradley established himself permanently in Miguel. Bradley was a doctor, and there was scope for doctors in and around this part of the land.

In the daytime Bradley was one of the few Americans of the new quarter of the town as a matter of form. He dressed for dinner and kept his face clean and his clothes white. But when the shadows of the 'dobe' houses grew long in the plaza and the cool hush of night called the people from within the doors, Meta and her lover sat on the roof bench of the 'dobe' house and communed in the tongue which is peculiar neither to Saxon or Castilian. Sometimes Meta sang the love songs of her own tongue, and then the people on the roofs two houses away heard a strong, subdued voice go haltingly through the chorus.

Then, one day, Bradley was called away to professional duty, and Meta was left alone to wait for the return of her lover. It was to Sangre De Cristo that Bradley went. Sangre De Cristo is on the other side of the untraded desert from Miguel. The road around is five days long, and no man has journeyed through the sands since the wells were dried up.

There was a distemper of some kind at Sangre De Cristo. Was it possible that it was the little plague? Pray the good saint whose picture hung on the mission wall that it was not. But would the great doctor from the north come with his great wisdom and bag of medicines to look upon the faces of the sick at Sangre De Cristo and make them well? It was the old padre who sent the word. The professional instinct was developed strong in Bradley.

"I must go, dear heart," he said to Meta. "It will not be long. If you need me, call for me, and I will hear; I know I will."

The conditions at Sangre De Cristo were much worse than the messenger had told. There was much fever there, the people were stark with fright, and the sanitation was awful.

But the people were slow to think and slower to act. They were safe now. Of course, the doctor of the Medicine was here. They had no further concern in the matter, the doctor being a thousand times. So they resigned themselves, like children, to the care of Bradley. Bradley was almost alone, for the padre was old and feeble. It was a week before he had affairs adjusted so that he might sleep with an easy conscience. It was a week later before the people were whipped into such shape that it was worth the doctor's while to take off his clothes when going to sleep. Then he retired to his bed in the old mission to gather up two weeks' lost sleep in one night.

quiet blue night air of the old mission house, the air of rest and sleep in walls 300 years old, that oppressed Bradley. Perhaps there was something in the wind that came over the yellow sands from Miguel. Bradley found himself sitting upright in the middle of the night, uncertain whether he had slept or not. He was talking to himself and his first conscious words were: "That cursed messenger!"

The plague was at Miguel, and he was cursing the man who bore the message of the padre. The man must have been infected himself. The thing was all clear to Bradley. It had not come to him with a shock. He but awoke and knew that the fact was impressed upon his mind. He was perfectly wide-awake, sane, and in possession of his senses. He knew positively, the plague was at Miguel, and he arose and dressed hurriedly, for the message of the night was thumping in his head and Meta was among the stricken. It all came to him in the little 'dobe' room as plainly as if it had been spoken, and he was not surprised in the least.

Bradley was a confirmed scoffer at matters spiritualistic. His professional education had made this certain. He was eminently practical, but there was no denying a thing such as this. The plague was at Miguel and Meta was stricken. It was as if some one had entered the room, spoken the news quietly, and departed, leaving naught behind him to show that he had been there but the memory of the words.

"But, senior, how do you know this?" gasped the padre. "There is no messenger, and we have no dispatch wire strung thus far."

"Never mind, father," said Bradley; "get me a horse and get it for me quick."

"But, senior, you cannot go so, alone, with only one horse. The way around the mountain is long and hard."

"Get me a horse; I'm in a hurry." The little padre bustled around patiently. He was not to be denied, this man in a hurry.

Bradley took a bottle of water, a piece of dried meat, his little bag, and mounted.

"Be good, padre," he called out, sharply.

The evening of the second day a man, gray and drawn, came staggering into the plaza of Miguel. The people clustered around, discussing with many motions and in excited tones the sickness which had stricken their people, just as Bradley knew they would be.

"Senior!" they called. The man looked up, and they saw it was the face of the northern doctor, with years of age suddenly added to it.

"Senior, senior, the blessed saints are truly good! The plague is here! We sent a messenger for you but yesterday—but you are here and he could have reached you. What—"

Bradley had never stopped. He knew they were babbling at him and blessing him as their savior, but he kept on, straight to the sick bed in the house with the roof bench. SHE was there, and ill, just as he knew she would be. She looked up and smiled happily.

"I called for you, my heart," she said, weakly.

"And I heard, I heard you," replied the practical-minded Bradley.

"But, senior, how did you come?" queried an old man. "Not surely by the road around the mountain, for that is a five days' ride and she was stricken but yesterday—at sundown. And from the desert you?"

"From the desert I came," said Bradley.

"Not from Sangre De Cristo?" "From Sangre De Cristo."

"But, senior, it is a three days' ride, and you must have water every 12 hours."

"I came in two days and part of one night," was Bradley's answer. "I watered—my horse and I—at Laguna de Cuato."

The villagers looked at each other and at Bradley queerly.

"Senior," said one, softly, "there has been no water in Laguna de Cuato for four years."

"Senior," said Bradley, unhesitatingly, "I watered—I and my horse—there this morning."

But they went later and found the lake with its bottom powder dry. Just as it had been for four years, with Bradley's horse dead in the gray dust—and it is that which makes the story so utterly impossible.

## BUCHANAN AND THE COWBELL.

Incident of President's Early Life Causes Political Feud.

Rev. Dr. Frederick Gast, professor emeritus of Hebrew in the Reformed Theological seminary at Lancaster, Pa., is one of the very few persons living who were intimately acquainted with President Buchanan, and he has a large stock of stories about the Pennsylvania that have never appeared in print.

Buchanan was born in a sparsely settled part of Bedford county, and in his youth his mother was accustomed to place around his neck a cow-bell so that its tinkling announced his whereabouts whenever he wandered into the woods surrounding the family cabin. Neighbors' children, nearly all of whom were of German parentage, invariably thereafter called him "Chimney mit de bells on," a nickname which later in life led him into one of the fiercest political feuds that ever existed in the Keystone state.

Thaddeus Stevens and Buchanan were practicing lawyers in Lancaster, and were intimate friends until one day, opposed to each other in the trial of a suit, Stevens banteringly referred to his friend as "Chimney mit de bells on."

Buchanan made no reply in court, but as soon as the trial was ended he lured his insulter into an alleyway and gave him a drubbing which Stevens had reason to never forget. Thereafter the two were implacable enemies.

## MORAL VALUE OF THE SWORD.

Weapon Purely Ornamental, But Cannot Be Discarded.

Officers of the German army are to be ordered to resume their swords, discarded after the Boer war. The fact is of interest as showing a recognition by the army authorities of the moral value of a weapon now becoming purely ornamental. With the enemy's firing line miles away, the sword has come to be regarded as a military toy merely. One of the minor lessons of the Japanese war was the demonstration of its usefulness as a distinguishing mark of the officer.

To do away with the sword would be to effect a military economy at the expense of the spirit of the service, of a kind with the silencing of the drum in the French army. In the sword lies half the poetry of war. Where else on canvas is martial glory so vividly as in Mettsonier's "Friedland," with the cuirassiers galloping before Napoleon, their swords raised on high? Sober fact makes it true that the long-range rifle no less than the pen is mightier than the sword. States can be saved without it, and peaceful nations will continue to beat their swords into plowshares.

Must Not Smoke in the Theater. Paul Mounet appeared at Havre recently at the Missionary Bishop in "Le Duel," which we saw in New York last year with Eben Plympton and Otis Skinner. As he lighted a cigar at the gongs an officer of the fire brigade informed him that he must not smoke in the theater.

"But it is in the play," explained Mounet; "I am smoking as I go on and then I throw my cigar on the stage." "Very well," replied the officer. So Mounet made his entrance as usual, but following him were two firemen, one of them with a bucket of water and the other with a huge sponge. The audience, appreciating the situation, roared and applauded with delight, and Mounet carefully deposited his cigar in the bucket and wiped his fingers on the sponge before proceeding with the dialogue. They enforce the regulations against theater fires in France.—Sports of the Times.

Fancy Dress Nuptials. Each season sees the wedding ceremony becoming more and more of a theatrical pageant, until nowadays the only one of the protagonists who appears in the character of an English gentleman is the bridegroom. Bride and bridesmaids run riot in medieval robes, directorate fantasies, and even in the sandals, wreaths, and chignons of ancient Hellas, while the unfortunate small boys who officiate are dressed in any fearful and degrading fashion that may happen to please their maternal parents. Needless to say, these grooms "feel their position acutely," and will positively take their revenge later on by exchanging matrimony altogether, or by forcing their brides to be married from a taxicab—at a registrar's office.—London Sketch.

Got Kipling's Autograph. Rudyard Kipling, on his last homeward voyage from South Africa, not so long ago, was watched carefully by a lady autograph hunter who longed to approach him, album in hand, but did not dare to do so. One morning she saw him scribble on one of the little cards which are used when passengers order any drinks they may require. These cards are collected into little bundles at the end of the week and then redeemed. The fair huntress darted after the steward, who had the card, and begged to be allowed to keep it and pay for the order, which read: "Two sodas and one whisky," and the signature was "R. Kipling."

Undismayed. "No," said the passerby. "I cannot give you any money." "For charity's sake," persisted the beggar.

"Not to-day. Charity begins at home, with me."

"Right you are, sir. What's your address?"

## HAVE NO CHANCE FOR GOSSIP.

One Argument in Defense of Reserve of City Life.

There is much to be said of the custom prevailing in large cities, the indifference with which families regard each other. They may live with only a thin wall as a separation, and never know their neighbors by sight. It is heartless, in a way, to have no knowledge of misfortune which one might relieve, but it is rather agreeable to be able to live as one pleases with the certainty that prying eyes are not taking stock of economies and habits. It is almost impossible to begin a system of retrenchment in a town or neighborhood where there are keen eyes to inspect every movement and sharp tongues to discuss each discovery. So we have families always living beyond their means because they have not the moral courage to advertise their true financial condition. It is not wise to take the public into one's confidence. When it becomes necessary to give up a home it lessens the chances of recovering from pecuniary losses to allow the neighborhood to discuss the matter with certain knowledge. A graceful retreat can generally be managed save in gossiping places, and even there alliance is much better than confession.

HE WAS FACING A "DRY" DAY. Thirty Men, True to Promise, Really in Desperate Straits.

Charles M. Schwab, at the reception that he gave to the American Boiler Makers during their convention in Detroit, said that among his many millionaire friends all were honest, and that he did not know of a single American millionaire who had made his money dishonestly.

"But the millionaire looms big," said Mr. Schwab, "and everybody wants to find fault with him. We are as anxious to find flaws in our millionaires as old Bill Lynch of Loretto was to find special legislation."

"Yes," said Bill one night, "I faithfully promised my wife 37 years ago never to take more than three drinks except on special occasions. Friday was my birthday, Saturday was Decoration day, Sunday my brother-in-law concluded a visit to us, Monday we had fine weather after a long wet spell, to-morrow my oldest girl's new directorate dress comes home; only to-day, darn it, I can't think of anything special."

Irish Postage. On a recently received letter were two postage stamps, one the familiar red stamp, the other an unfamiliar stamp of a dull green, both canceled by the post office at which the mislaid had been mailed. The green stamp carried in the oval a figure in flowing robes discoursing sweet music upon a harp. In the top panel was the legend "Erne," on each of the two side panels was the inscription "Gaidheal Fein," all the lettering being in the Irish character. The bottom panel displayed a couchant hound. On small shields in the four corners were the heraldic blazons of the kingdoms of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. This Irish postage will not carry a letter far unless re-enforced by stamps of more solid collateral value, but it serves as a vent for national enthusiasm and contributes a little to the cause.

Swallows Lack Nesting Places. The most important factor in the multiplication of bird life is the sufficiency of nesting sites, and every year the swallow's range of choice is circumscribed. He used to be the "chimney swallow," and it must have been a severe blow to the prospects of the race when instead of the wide, ledged chimneys we began to build straight, narrow flues, with no lodgings for the birds at any point.

In many other ways houses and even farm buildings are being rendered more and more unsuitable for swallow guests, while the overmultiplying sparrow annexes most of the best sites which remain. The swallow, with his little soft beak and tiny feet, is no fighter.—Country Queries and Notes.

Unexpected Ally. Truth was at the bottom of her well, but the Cost of Print Paper, by shouting very loud, made her hear.

"I'm going to help you!" declared the Cost of Print Paper.

Of course, Truth hurried right up—the way things were going, she was mightily glad to be helped.

"Easy enough!" the Cost of Print Paper went on, in a breezy, confident way. "I'm making it so the newspapers would rather take the trouble to get things right in the first place, than give up so much space to denials the day after."

"Dear me! this is very gratifying!" exclaimed Truth, rubbing her hands and beginning cordially.

Had the Symptom. "Bottled Samuel—Wot's dia disease dey call hydrophobia?"

Rumpled Robert—"It comes from being bit by a dog, an' de symptom is fear o' water."

Solled Samuel—"Youse sure 'd dat?"

Rumpled Robert—"Connoe I am. Wot you 'terma' pale for?"

Solled Samuel—"I'm tryin' ter think when I was bit by a dog."

Done in a Style. "What is that fearful din?"

"That is a duel between Count Pucanot and Prince de Brans. Being prevented by social engagements from attending in person they have sent phonographs."

## HERE'S NEW KIND OF BURGLAR.

Leaves Typewritten Note of Explanation and Also Appreciation.

France has a fairly representative selection of burglars and other criminals, but the typewriter burglar is a novelty.

He broke into a flat of an apartment house in Toulouse the other day and left the following letter neatly typewritten on a machine in the room:

"Dear Sir and Colleague—I think by your untidiness that you are not a lady, but untidiness means a busy man. So I congratulate you. I can see that you are a professional typist, like myself, and guessing that you were one I looked into your box of papers for your keys and naturally found them there."

"I have emptied the drawers of your table, out of which I have taken fr. 2.10 (41 cents). This is a low price for an evening's work, but I have also carried off some of your work, which I will study at my leisure."

"Some of your translations are quite good; I do a little of it myself in my spare moments. I am not taking your machine, for you and I know how very nearly impossible it is to sell a second-hand typewriter."

"You will forgive me, my dear colleague, for not signing this letter, and you need not fear a return visit from me. There is nothing worth taking in your rooms."

## WORTHY OF FLAG SHE CARRIED.

Historic Incident Participated in by American Warship.

Of the old sloop of war St. Mary's, now to be consigned in her sixty-fifth year to the tender mercies of the auction, it is written that she bore no conspicuous part in war in all her long service. This may be true, but the St. Mary's was once associated with an event which is worthy of commemoration. Under the command of the late Capt. Colvocoresses she was the means, 40 or more years ago, of postponing the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. She was anchored before the city, and the Spanish admiral hinted that she was in the line of fire. Capt. Colvocoresses remarked that he was perfectly satisfied with his berth, and that while the St. Mary's carried but 23 guns, she represented a navy that had 2,200 guns at sea. Valparaiso was eventually bombarded, but not while Capt. Colvocoresses was present. "Was peculiar name of the ship commemorates an early colonial capital of Maryland. It was given in the same spirit of historical association as was illustrated by the Jamestown and the Plymouth, her sister ships."

Measures Hardness of Metals. An instrument to measure the hardness of metals has been recently devised, more especially designed and found very useful in the manufacture of tools like twist drills, where the hardness has to be kept between narrow limits. It consists of a glass tube, within which a steel ball of 40 grains' weight, treated by a special process so as to have jewel hardness, falls freely. The height of the rebound of the ball measures the hardness of the metal it strikes. Were the area of contact between the dropped weight and the metal larger, so that no appreciable dent were made, the rebound would be a measure of elasticity rather than hardness. The height of the rebound is measured on a scale, of which 100 is the average hardness of carbon steel, which is also found to be the safety limit for steel tools after reheating and tempering ready for use.

Mischief Done by Gulls. That many of the gulls have become far too numerous during the last 15 or 20 years, thanks to coddling and overmuch protection, has become a patent fact to those who observe and understand the habits of these birds. Here and there measures are being taken to lessen the plague, and by some few county councils the protection once accorded has been withdrawn.

Gulls are responsible for an enormous destruction of fish, as well as raids on the eggs and young of various birds. In many parts of Scotland the lesser black backed gulls have become the veriest vermin, in this respect rivaling the hooded crow and common rook, the latter another recent development of unwise overprotection.—Country Life.

Fish Chased Ashore by Whales. A serious menace to health is threatened at Nahant by the large quantity of fish which have been thrown up on the beaches and rocks following. It is believed, the appearance of porpoises and large fish, supposed to be whales.

Although the fishermen gather them up fast as the tide recedes, many are overlooked. It is the opinion of the natives that the fish, which include mackerel, hake, pollock and herring, all small in size, have been forced ashore by the larger fish, which have invaded the waters recently.—Boston Transcript.

Baseball Fans. "Dear me!" remarked the perspiring old lady who was making her first visit to a baseball game. "I don't see how people can tell such terrible lies."

"What now, auntie?" asked the city niece, in surprise.

"Why, the paper stated that there were thousands of fans out here every afternoon and I am suffering with the heat and can't find one."

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